

The Times

Midsummer Number.

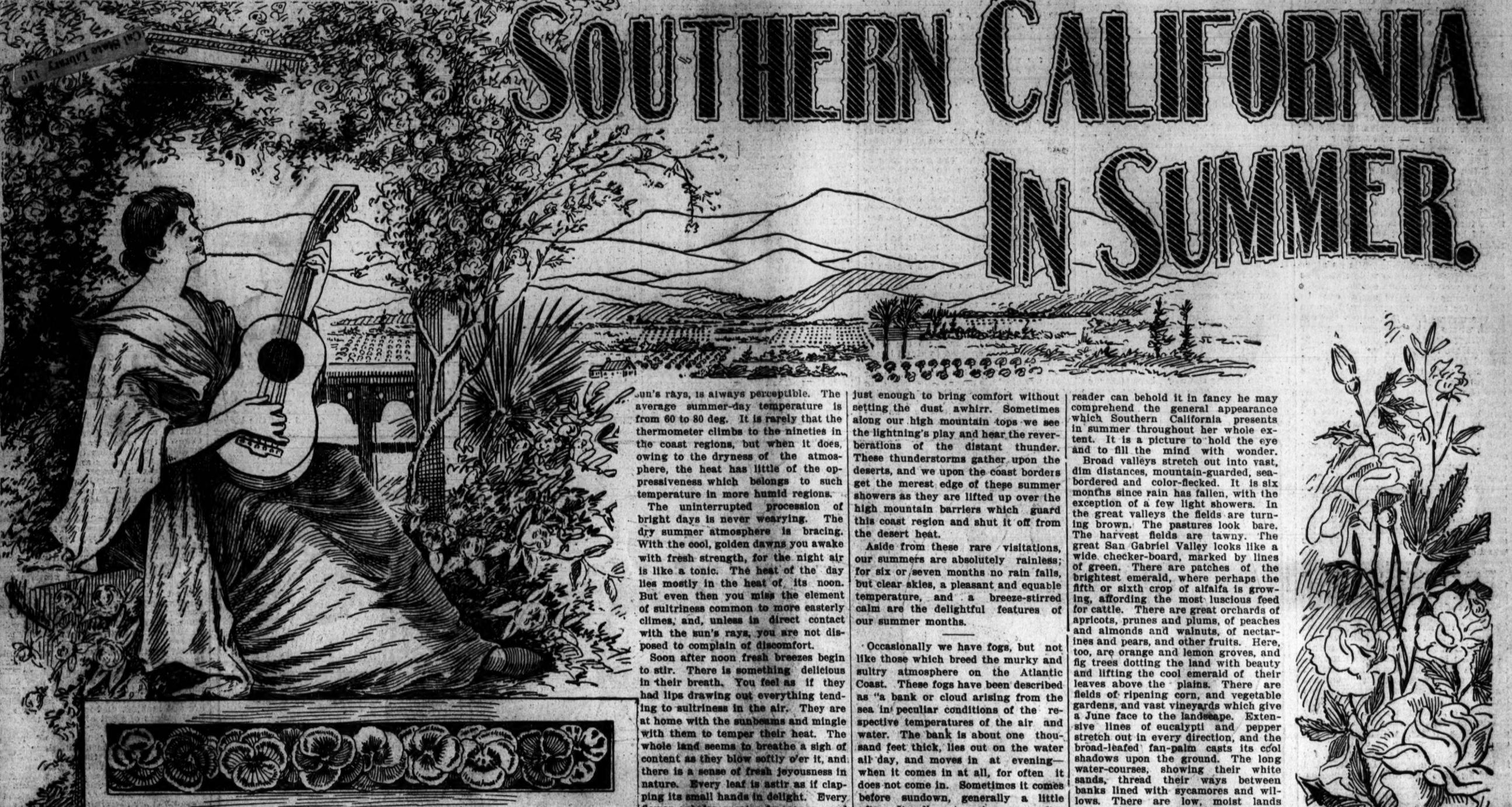
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CALIFORNIA

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA In SUMMER.



THE LAND WE LIVE IN.

SO many non-residents are unfamiliar with our Southern California summers. Some of those who have passed a winter in this section, and enjoyed it, make the mistake of jumping at the conclusion, in view of the sunny atmosphere of December, and the pleasant temperature of that season, that if the winters are so warm and balmy, the summers must certainly be hot and sultry. They picture long, unclouded summer days, when the land is scorched and dry, and the whole region lies cradled in heat, burning in the continuous glare of a hot and unbroken sunshine.

But this is a mere fiction of the imagination. The term semi-tropical, as applied to California, is in fact incorrect; it has certainly been a misleading term, for it by no means implies the existence of extreme heat; it denotes, rather, the absence of cold—a year without its winter.

The Times proposes to present to non-resident readers, who are naturally desirous of learning the truth about Southern California, a simple picture of her summer temperature and aspect. We will describe as well as we may the peculiar characteristics of our summer months, which in no other land can be fully duplicated.

One great charm of Southern California's summer is her sea-breeze, born of the ocean and the desert, moving gently across the land. Behind the mighty bulwark of the mountains which guard the coast, valleys and plains lies the great desert region. Here the air is hot and the temperature is high.

"And here," as is well spoken by T. S. Van Dyke, "it is easy to see whence comes the sea-breeze, the great glory of the California summer. It is passing us here, a gentle breeze of six or eight miles an hour. It is flowing over this great ridge directly into the immense basin of the Colorado Desert, 6000 feet deep, where the temperature is probably 120 deg., and perhaps higher. For many leagues on either side of us this current is thus flowing at the same speed, and is probably half a mile or more in

depth. About sundown, when the air over the desert cools and descends, the current will change and come the other way and flood these western slopes with an air as pure as that of the Sahara and nearly as dry. The air, heated on the western slopes by the sun, would, by rising, produce considerable suction, which could be filled only from the sea, but that alone would not make the sea-breeze as dry as it is. The principal suction is caused by the rising of heated air from the great desert. This cannot flow over eastward, because a still greater volume, equally hot, is rising from the fiery furnace of Arizona, nor on the north, for there lies the great desert of the Mojave. . . . The greater part must flow over in a high stratum upon the west, that being the coolest place surrounding it. It soon reaches the ocean, and once over that, its course is easy to determine. It is quickly cooled off and descends, to be carried back again by the suction produced by the air rising from the desert and on the western slopes of the country. Hence, instead of being a wind born of the sea, the sea-breeze is here a mere underflow, a vast returning wave of air, most of which, in its circuit, reaches the desert and mingles with its dry breath. All over Southern California the conditions of this breeze are about the same. . . . Hence, these deserts, which at first seem to be a disadvantage to the land, are the great conditions of its climate, and are of far more value than if they were like the prairies of Illinois."

How this delightful, continuous breeze fans the land and filters the air into delicious coolness! The sultriness of the all-pervading sun fees before it. There is no prostrating heat, no heavy moisture in the air to saturate us with discomfort. The dry desert currents as they seek the ocean absorb all of that and help to establish the rare climatic conditions of Southern California's summer.

And these conditions not only bring us comfort but they bring us health. In the warmest days of summer one finds a pleasant temperature in the shade. These cooling breezes search us out there and fan us. The air is rarely pulseless, and it seems to possess an element of coolness which, when out of the immediate presence of the

sun's rays, is always perceptible. The average summer-day temperature is from 60 to 80 deg. It is rarely that the thermometer climbs to the nineties in the coast regions, but when it does, owing to the dryness of the atmosphere, the heat has little of the oppressiveness which belongs to such temperature in more humid regions.

The uninterrupted procession of bright days is never wearying. The dry summer atmosphere is bracing. With the cool, golden dawns you awake with fresh strength, for the night air is like a tonic. The heat of the day is mostly in the heat of its noon. But even then you miss the element of sultriness common to more easterly climates, and, unless in direct contact with the sun's rays, you are not disposed to complain of discomfort.

Soon after noon fresh breezes begin to stir. There is something delicious in their breath. You feel as if they had lips drawing out everything tending to sultriness in the air. They are at home with the sunbeams and mingle with them to temper their heat. The whole land seems to breathe a sigh of content as they blow softly o'er it, and there is a sense of fresh joyousness in nature. Every leaf is astir as if clapping its small hands in delight. Every flower exhales greater fragrance, and nods upon its stalks as if a new joy were born. The veranda is delightful and full of airy refreshment. You do not breathe in heat, but coolness. You need not wait for the sun to sink lower in the west before taking your carriage drive, for the onward motion stirs a current of cool air that brings you perfect satisfaction. It may be that it is midsummer, the season when the cicada's song at the East seems like the sizzle of hot flame, but to judge by your feelings you would dream that it were a dewy morning in June, that season of enchantment when the world along the Atlantic borders seems fairest and fullest of beauty.

And then when the summer night drops down, and the curled silver leaf of the new moon is hung from the clear azure of the west, that delicious breeze, born of land and sea, that "great undertow" of pure air, cool and dry, floods everything, and makes the perfection of California's summer days and nights.

Oh, the comfort of it all! You may have lived a score or two of years in Southern California, but you never forget to welcome this delightful visitant, nor to be thankful for the balmy and delicious nights that follow the warmest days. And when you seek your night's rest, with windows all open to admit the fragrant air, you will want at least one blanket through the summer months, and then how you can sleep! There is refreshment and strength in every breath you draw. Nature is like a great alembic filled with new wine which the night distills. If you chance to wake at midnight, you may hear the note of the mocking-bird in the tree near your window, for he breaks forth into song at all hours for the very gladness of being. And sometimes the old chanticleer on your barnyard will arouse you by his cheerful crow, as if his life were too full of content and comfort for him to keep silent until the morning.

Another feature of the Southern California summer, aside from its equable temperature, is its uniform calm—the almost entire absence of strong winds. California does not breed cyclones. She does not beget the thunderstorm or tempest. She has no dangerous winds at any season. In summer the sea-breeze blows often at the rate of eight or ten miles an hour,

just enough to bring comfort without setting the dust awlir. Sometimes along our high mountain tops we see the lightning's play and hear the reverberations of the distant thunder. These thunderstorms gather upon the deserts, and we upon the coast borders get the merest edge of these summer showers as they are lifted up over the high mountain barriers which guard this coast region and shut it off from the desert heat.

Aside from these rare visitations, our summers are absolutely rainless; for six or seven months no rain falls, but clear skies, a pleasant and equal temperature, and a breeze-stirred calm are the delightful features of our summer months.

Occasionally we have fogs, but not like those which breed the murky and sultry atmosphere on the Atlantic Coast. These fogs have been described as "a bank or cloud arising from the sea in peculiar conditions of the respective temperatures of the air and water. The bank is about one thousand feet thick, lies out on the water all day, and moves in at evening—when it comes in at all, for often it does not come in. Sometimes it comes before sundown, generally a little after. It rolls on again soon after sunrise. . . . The elevation of the lower edge of this bank varies from sea level to 1200 feet, though sometimes it is much higher. When it is high the lower levels are dry all night, and it appears like a dry, cloudy night, but the hills that reach into it will have their chaparral wet with it."

You may stand upon the high elevations and watch this fog roll outward, like a vast, tossing, billowy ocean. The sun shines clearly upon the upper heights while yet the low world is buried. Soon, like mighty promontories, the lower hills rise above the cloud-like mass, then appear long lines like ocean waterways, through which may sometimes be caught the shimmer of green valleys, and then with a swift, seaward rush, the great white sea sweeps outward, and soon the whole land is flooded with sunlight. Then the day shines bright through all its remaining hours. This fog mass, a thousand feet in depth, has sucked in all the miasma lurking in the air, washed the heavens free of dust, and left the day divinely calm and bright.

From the mountain summits above can be seen vast canyon chasms lying between tall spurs, their cool green levels thousands of feet below the commanding heights where the electric car is gilding. Below lies a world which has grown ghost-like in the moonlight. A silver sea is at your feet, the wide stretch of vineyards and orchards, the world of men, and even earth's greatest ocean. But you are under the stars, with the still glory of the summer night about you.

You are nearer the silent blue of heaven, where summer in Southern California has undreamed-of charms. The coniferous forests are near, and the "Garden of the Gods" throws wide open its rocky doors for you to behold its wonders. A thousand figures in stone fill this mountain garden, and everywhere hold the eyes, but after all you rejoice most of all in the delicious atmosphere which you breathe, and the balm and refreshing coolness which environ you.

"But tell us something of the general aspect of the country in summer," says the impatient reader. "Without any rain for six months it must be bare and brown, dusty and forbidding. What have you to relieve the eye or to vary the dull monotony of the scene?"

These inquiries can perhaps best be answered by giving a pen-picture of the scene as viewed from the higher ridges of the Sierra Madre, 3500 feet above sea level.

The view is a typical one, and if the

reader can behold it in fancy he may comprehend the general appearance which Southern California presents in summer throughout her whole extent. It is a picture to hold the eye and to fill the mind with wonder. Broad valleys stretch out into vast, dim distances, mountain-guarded, sea-bordered and color-flecked. It is six months since rain has fallen, with the exception of a few light showers. In the great valleys the fields are turning brown. The pastures look bare. The harvest fields are tawny. The great San Gabriel Valley looks like a wide checker-board, marked by lines of green. There are patches of the brightest emerald, where perhaps the fifth or sixth crop of alfalfa is growing, affording the most luscious feed for cattle. There are great orchards of apricots, prunes and plums, of peaches and almonds and walnuts, of nectarines and pears, and other fruits. Here, too, are orange and lemon groves, and fig trees dotted the land with beauty and lifting the cool emerald of their leaves above the plains. There are fields of ripening corn, and vegetable gardens, and vast vineyards which give a June face to the landscape. Extensive lines of eucalypti and pepper stretch out in every direction, and the broad-leaved fan-palm casts its cool shadows upon the ground. The long water-courses, showing their white sands, thread their ways between banks lined with sycamores and willows. There are low, moist lands where there are thick jungles of wild bloom, and the deep canyons below you are a sea of green. From this height you cannot see the gardens, full of fragrant blossoms, which everywhere surround the valley homes. The rose bushes are full of bloom and climb to the very eaves. Great beds of geranium glow with color like the sunset. There are banks of lilies, and the white snow of the elder, which here becomes a tree in stature.

Descend, and you will find beautiful homes steeped in the fragrance of the blossoming honey-suckle, or in the purple bloom of the wisteria. You may see century-old oaks casting beyond their vast circumference cool, thick shadows upon the warm earth. And here the magnolia blossoms, and the rubber tree spreads its polished leaves to the sun. The acacia shimmers in the sunlight, the banana droops its long, pointed leaves, the aloe is here, and the pampas grass shows its swaying spines upon the plain. The dull browns of the pastures and hillsides only serve to vary the picture, and with all this greenness intermingled, they are not forbidding.

The soil is rich and deep, and where irrigation is used the land is kept looking green and summery throughout the year. Go into the towns and cities and you will find everywhere velvet lawns and gardens that know no end of blossoming. You will meet with the faces of hundreds of new flowers. Such as you knew at your old home you will scarcely recognize here. You will think of your geranium that you nursed in its little pot in the south window, and find it here a giant with its thick arms throng about the very apex of the roof and with the birds building their nests amid its branches.

Though it does not rain in summer, every month of the year has its harvest. The farmer man even gathers his strawberries every month, dig his potatoes in December, and partake of fresh fruits of one kind or another every day in the year.

Another charm of the summer is that you are never fearful that a storm will interfere with your plans for work or pleasure. Sunshine is your birth-right in Southern California through the long summer, and you never weary of it. The sky is so intensely blue—so "deeply, darkly, beautifully blue"—that there is a charm and glory about it that appeal to your higher nature. It is never brazen, as if it were out of temper and were meditating you harm. It is flooded with cheerfulness and soft airs, and the glamor of light and your soul expands in the presence of its immensity.

The summer in Southern California is also full of bird life. The valley





FIELD SPORTS.

If your winters are so warm, what must your summers be?"

The above question is a very natural one asked about Southern California by many people who have never been here.

The only convincing answer I have ever been able to make to those on the Atlantic Coast is the following counter-question:

If your gulf stream came out of the Arctic Ocean instead of out of the tropics, what would be the summer climate of the Atlantic Coast?

Our gulf stream, at the rate of about two miles an hour, flows out of Bering Sea, following the coast line at a short distance to about five hundred miles south of San Diego, where it swings out to sea and is lost. At San Quintin, 150 miles south of San Diego, it runs so near the shore that it is piled with driftwood from the far north. Some twenty miles of the coast are so covered with it that in many places a four-horse wagon may be loaded in about the length of a car. And in the summer temperature there is 8 or 7 deg. colder than it is 200 miles farther north—a striking proof of the effect of this ocean current.

The consequence of this current is a summer over the greater part of the land to which we look forward with pleasure. Much as we enjoy the winter, we are more eager for the summer, for it brings not only pleasure and comfort in its long train of gilded days.

In the East the sportsman must wait for July before he can glance at any game along the gun. It is only on the Pacific Coast that one can find plenty of fair shooting in May and June, without violating either the game laws or the property. In those months the whole tribe of hares and rabbits, unfit to shoot or eat in the East, are here in the full flush of existence. The young are well grown, the old ones fat and happy.

Many species of rabbits are found here, but the hares of this Coast are very different from those of the East. The two smaller ones, called "cottontails," have white meat and are very delicate; the little blue one of the chaparral-clad hills being as fine as any chicken. Both can be shot the number of rounds of the sportsman who has tired of anything too easy. The little one can twist and dodge in the brush in a manner quite ravishing. The number of times he can tear up the dust and scatter the buckwheat blossoms without giving the gunner farther trace of him is almost of ticklish proportions, and formed for a second, his only target, is quite amazing to many a crack shot, who tries these little dodgers for the first time.

None too easy to hit is the larger cottontail when in the dense brush, where he spends most of the day. And when you have found him in one of the open ground where he goes out to feed and survey the world, he can slip into the cover in a way that will call for all the quickness of the gun that you are master of. He is not the easy victim he once was, before he learned about improvements in guns; but if you find him too far off to sight, he will run when the sunlight sleepshocks the hills, vanishes on the bright leaves of the live-oaks, and shines from the boulders of granite that lie piled about his home. You will find the zigzag line of dim white the little tail makes over the carpet of dry grass, as it scuds for the somber cover of the bushes, one of the most difficult targets for a gun.

And when at night you can start two rabbits together and catch one with each barrel before either has reached the brush a few feet away, you can count yourself almost a master with the gun.

The larger hare, or "jackrabbit," as he is commonly called, is almost exactly like the hare of England. He has been too plenty and too easily killed in America to be appreciated as he should be. If it took a day's work with a pair of \$200 dogs to get a couple of them, they would long ago have taken high rank among the game of the country. Many days, even in summer, are cool enough for coursing this hare with greyhounds, and the mornings are almost always cool enough for horses and dogs. Nothing is more exhilarating than a run on good horse, with good dogs, after this rover of the plains.

Above all earthly things he likes to run, and you have nothing else to run for him will run the sun a morning race, and another in the evening to see it to bed. You like to give him a chance to air himself for something more important, and nothing is much more pleasing than to see him let out another link of his natural leash. Then you need him on to see him wheel and throw them ahead while he goes spinning off on a new tack. And when the surrounding mountains swim around you, and the dogs are closing in upon the victim, whose endurance seems at its last ebb, to see the scamp flatten his ears closer to the ground, and ground more affectionately than before, and glide into some haven of brush as softly as a meteor into the night, is one of the finest of all the sights of the chase.

Before the small-caliber rifle this hare makes a charming target. As he stands on his hind legs to survey his field of escape, you can see his head makes one of the finest of bulls-eyes, for you are not likely to find him any too near. He will call for all the keenness of sight and steadiness of hand of which you are capable, and when he springs aloft and turns backward in an arc at the report of the rifle, you may feel that you have really done something.

But if you find this too easy, try him when he runs. Running at full speed over dry ground, where you can see every ball strike, this hare makes the very finest of sport for the rifle. The best running shooting of deer or antelope is out, and must be given up, because you get so many shots with little danger of being overburdened with game that you cannot use. You may have learned to hold the shotgun far enough ahead of the swiftfoot duck, but

SPORT LAND

equally puzzling, even to the expert, but especially charming on account of the high degree of skill required to make a respectable bag, is to stand beneath some of the large live oaks often found in many places, and to which the birds often fly in great numbers after feeding. They love to spend a few hours of the warm part of the day among the dense leaves, and it is no uncommon thing to see them come in at the rate of a hundred an hour to a single tree. They sing with the spirit of the wind, caring little for what is beneath the tree, if it is large and shady. To catch a single bird as he comes in, often takes wonderful shooting, for, if the tree is large enough to conceal the leaves, and if you think you can make a double shot in this way, you have only to try to find there are some things yet to be learned about shooting. And one of the funniest games is trying to catch one of these swift birds with the second barrel as he goes out of the other side of the tree after you have missed him with the first barrel.

In the East you can hunt the deer in summer only by watching the salt lick or with fire, or by driving to water with hounds and running down with a boat, unless you chance to be along the shore where the game takes to the water. All are rank murder, condemned by all sportsmen, and resorted to only from sheer necessity, because there is not much foliage on the trees and underbrush, so cent hunting is an impossibility. But on the Pacific Coast summer is the best time of the year, and, like all the other animals, deer are then in the best condition. The variety here found is the large-eared breed, commonly called the "blacktail," which is really the mule deer of the Pacific Mountains, and, though it makes the best of venison, and though not as wary as the Virginia or white-tailed deer of the East, it eclipses all other large game as a running target. Instead of loping with long and easy bounds, like the Eastern deer, or skimming the ground with low and easy canter, like the antelope, it bounces

like a ball, striking the ground with all four feet at once, glancing high upward with all four feet grouped closely beneath the body, striking again with heavy thump that sends a strange sensation through you, and rising again as lightly as a sunbeam from the wave. Its course is thus a ricochet of lofty curves, whose height must be taken into calculation as well as the forward motion. It makes a target that no one need be ashamed of hitting, and that you will shoot at many a time against dreams when once you have tripped its slippery feet in their elusive speed. Shoot where it is, and by the time the ball arrives the game is above or below or ahead of the place, where you fired. Try to correct the error by holding farther ahead of the mark, and makes the bullet pass through the animal, and the bullet is just ahead. Make your calculations just right, and by the time the bullet has bridged the intervening space, which is ever widening at an alarming rate, the deer suddenly wheels behind a shining rock, from which the lead goes singing aloft in spray. Bullets are fast with every hit, and the deer shot in the sun, and big thick horns covered with velvet, nothing looks more easy to hit than a 200-pound buck as he springs from his bed and whirls in a glistening curve upward through the brush. But when you have done it, after a few vain attempts, you will conclude it is worth coming a mile to do.

Deer is not like the elk and the moose. To escape pursuit they go far into the inaccessible wilds of a country and soon become extinct. But with his finer senses and greater care the deer laughs at a moderate degree of settlement, and, if not too much disturbed, will spend the day within sound of the settler's cabin, and, due to his wily nature, his slight reliance thereon to prevent the perforation of his beamy coat. Hence deer are still abundant in many parts where one would little imagine they would now be found. On yonder point that looks down but a few hundred feet upon long lines of orchard and vineyard, where the manzanita and the



llac are still bright with the flush of life, where you see everything so plainly that it seems impossible that it should shelter any larger animal. This is perhaps dozing away the noontide in the shade of the sumac or photinia, through which the breeze brings coolness, afar upon the west. Where a deer finds a well-beaten trail to spend the day, and why not find a place to climb and catch him at his name? Of course, not be too sure about it. Little does he care for your smartness. He hears your step afar, and knows right well what it is, and the direction from whence it comes. If you are on a trail, he knows the difference in its tread with and without a horse's hoof. His eyes can detect the slightest motion quicker than anything that lives except he wild turkey, and his nose has no equal among the wild things of the earth. In seeing or hearing you he may trust his judgment to tell whether there is any immediate danger, for he comes to have pride that objects to running for nothing. But when he once sniffs the tainted breeze he stays to ask no further questions. Running from sight or sound, he may have a little curiosity to know

whether or not he has made an ass of himself about nothing, and when he sees you coming, he turns and looks back just long enough to afford you a shot. But when he once catches the scent of a man his curiosity is sufficiently aroused and away he goes for a mile or more before stopping for breath. On many another place, where you will have to be more skillful, there is a game that is still plainer factor in a day's sport, having more richly developed than any other game the peculiar faculty of being out when you are. He is a great devourer of space, too, and you can likely be ten miles as the crow flies away from a very fresh-looking track. But he is still found here, and in the big mountains of Los Angeles, Ventura and Santa Barbara counties is still plenty enough to know the ground and game and is perfectly safe. One should camp for a time in his home in the high mountains, and combine other hunting as well as fishing with it. The dogs may at any time get on the track of a bear and bring him to bay, or you may be lucky in finding morning or evening. You have also the opportunity of a visit from him in camp at night, in such case you might take a notion to lie still; a proceeding to be highly recommended unless you know exactly what you are aiming and exactly what you will do. In such case he may help himself to your ladder without deigning even to smell you. But this is not the best way to hunt bear.

Sun finds some small game ready to shoot in the mountains. When you go high enough to find plenty of pine timber or gray squirrel, exactly like that of the east, found, and often in sufficient abundance to make the sport. No one who has ever hunted the gray squirrel with the rifle ever again says it is not fine game. When hiding in the trees it takes keen hunting to see the little white visitor, perhaps only by an ear. And we have seen through the sights of a rifle it becomes so dim that you can hardly see it, then it requires the steadiest of hands, well trained and in good practice, to make something drop. Though most sportsmen prefer the rifle for squirrel on account of the higher skill generally involved, they still afford fine sport for the shot gun if one chooses to play for it. You may sit down and if you keep perfectly quiet half a dozen squirrels may soon be playing about on the ground quite near you and under your very nose. But spring suddenly to your shoulder and dynamite could hardly be more effective in scattering the bunch. Swifter than the hare scudding through the brush, twisting often more than the woodcock or snipe in their erratic flight, a squirrel thus vanishing among the underbrush of the mountain woods makes a mark to try the skill of any expert.

But in the squirrel springing from tree to tree you may find perhaps the hardest of all shots with the gun. Wander along until you hear the jar of leaves where the jumprun to the next tree. Quickly the gray bridges the gaps between the limbs of the tree, and flashes out along some big limb on the side that seems reaching out to grasp the hand of a neighbor. Catch it now in the middle of the gap as its little legs are all outspread to grasp the limb of the tree on the side. More nimbly than one would suppose it gathers itself for the spring, and like a flash is in the air midway between the trees. Bang goes the gun. There is another jar of leaves, and a line of gray flattening down the limb of the other tree, while on the ground around you there is a marvelous dearth of anything falling.

Vastly different you see from so quick a shot at something rising from the ground. You now have to hold the gun on a line nearly vertical. There is no use in raising it until you see where the game is to be, and then you have to raise it so high that there is little time in which to raise it. For the space between the tree is smaller than it seems, and the game is almost as quick as a bird. You must hold ahead of the mark far enough to allow for its forward motion, and yet you must decide this point and raise the gun to an awkward position in less time than is generally allowed in shooting at any bird. But when you have made your calculation right, down through the smoke comes a whirl of gray with heavy thump to earth, and you feel that you are somebody.

In the same mountain forests where you find the squirrel, the band-tailed pigeon is also found, sometimes numerous, and not full grown and strong of wing. Built like the domestic pigeon, with coat of glossy blue and lavender, with a white collar around its neck and golden rim around its eyes, it is in every respect a beautiful bird, and when not feeding too much on acorns, which make the legs bluish, it is as fine a flavor as any of the domestic fowl. More wary than the passenger pigeon of the East, or than the dove, it is in every respect a game bird. Swifter and tougher than the domestic bird, it makes handsome flight shooting when passing over the openings among the trees, and flying much in pairs, a novel and interesting sight in the practice of double shots. Often one can get all the shooting of pigeons and squirrels a reasonable mortal should wish without leaving camp.

On the whole, in variety and quantity, the summer shooting of Southern California is superior to that of any Eastern State, because the game is broader and more varied. Consider it with the ease of travel, positive luxury in camping out (which, with the fishing often mixed with it, is treated under another head) and delightful weather, with the finest of nights for sleeping, it forms one of those attractions of the summer which make California so much beloved by all who have felt its strange charms.

The Two Sorts of Women.

(San Diego Sun) The "ancient" (Venus de Milo) and the "modern" (a "blowmer" girl awhew) are cleverly contrasted in the Los Angeles Daily News. The Venus is shown buttoning up the blowmer girl's sleeves and adding several breadths to her bloomers, but she gets there just the same. The ancient Venus, with arms and legs swathed, stands forever in a Greek attitude to be admired of men. The up-to-date girl has a higher ambition. She no longer swaths herself, crimpes and hamper her body, in order to be admired. She proposes to be healthful and wholesome first, and the men who prefer painted and artificial women are welcome to that society. It seems that the artificial woman is now the old woman, the varnished creme of her sex.



shots, go to some of the water holes about 5 o'clock on a summer afternoon when the birds are coming in to drink at the stubbles. For the climax of shooting in this line find a place where they come in over a hill and dart, curving and twisting downward to the water. This kind of shooting can be had only in the countries where the watering-places are not too near. The birds coming from a distance arrive with almost the light of light, and just about the time you think it safe to pull the trigger on a bird forty feet ahead of you and twenty feet on the quarter, it is past your head with a whiz that makes you wonder where you were aimed. Bags of fifty birds are common in two or three hours, are common for expert shots, but even they need a very fat sack of cartridges, and few of them dare count the empty shells.

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CHASING THE JACK-RABBIT.

Before the small-caliber rifle this hare makes a charming target. As he stands on his hind legs to survey his field of escape, you can see his head makes one of the finest of bulls-eyes, for you are not likely to find him any too near. He will call for all the keenness of sight and steadiness of hand of which you are capable, and when he springs aloft and turns backward in an arc at the report of the rifle, you may feel that you have really done something.

But if you find this too easy, try him when he runs. Running at full speed over dry ground, where you can see every ball strike, this hare makes the very finest of sport for the rifle. The best running shooting of deer or antelope is out, and must be given up, because you get so many shots with little danger of being overburdened with game that you cannot use. You may have learned to hold the shotgun far enough ahead of the swiftfoot duck, but



DEER HUNTING.



HUNTING THE MOUNTAIN LION.



WILD CAT SHOOTING.

FOOD
BEVERAGE
MEDICINE

CURES—

Nervousness,
Indigestion,
Insomnia.

OF SPECIAL VALUE TO

Convalescents
AND
Nursing
Mothers.

HOSPITAL TONIC

A CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF

PURE MALT AND HOPS.

APPETIZER, INVIGORANT

And a valuable substitute for solid food. Nothing to equal it ever before offered to the public; full pint bottles 25c each at all drug stores.

\$1000—One Thousand Dollars Reward
will be paid to anyone who can
prove that substitutes for Malt and Hops
are contained in the Hospital Tonic of
Pure Malt and Hops.

Hospital Tonic Company.

a single corporation. This fact insures absolute freedom from the many obnoxious elements which so often mar the character of popular summer resorts. The Banning Company, who own the island, see to it that all nuisances, human or otherwise, are strictly prohibited. There is a perfect sewer system, plenty of good, pure water and a line of steamers communicating daily and, during the midsummer season several times a day, with the mainland, connecting with the Southern Pacific at San Pedro.

A larger part of the island is so mountainous as to be unavailable for habitation, but the range is broken by numerous canyons which open out upon the sea with a stretch of pebbly beach. By far the most important of these is the harbor of Avalon, which forms a perfect crescent-shaped beach guarded by its own breakwater and rock—Sugar Loaf—which stands like a giant sentinel quite detached from the rugged cliffs beyond. A lofty range on the opposite side shelters the harbor and within this protected cove Avalon bay spreads her shining waters in a gleaming semi-circle so clear and luminous that the tawny fishes lying at the bottom fifty feet below can be distinctly seen. Glittering gold fish dart through the waving beds of kelp and a multitude of sea animals float by in picturesque panorama. On the curving shore of this shining bay with her sweep of pebbly beach, has grown up the town of Avalon, a resort of the island, and boulevard along the bay flanked by a background of buildings, easily the most conspicuous feature of which is the handsome Hotel Metropole, the swell hostelry of the island. Its dark-red front looms up grandly, contrasting in color with the smooth-shaded green lawn which fronts the boulevard. Its wide lawns and many windows suggest luxurious comfort. The handsome dining-room faces the sea, and a competent corps of colored waiters serve all the delicacies known to the modern appetite. Beyond are other hotels, fashionable boarding-houses, shops, stores, and curiosities, some with large circular pavilions at the lower end of the avenue, where, during the three summer months all the pretty girls and gallant beaux in the galaxy of fashionable habitues congregate nightly for a ball, a magnificent marine band, employed by the company, playing on the boulevard. Farther up this ocean boulevard fronting the Hotel Metropole is a hand stand where twilight concerts occur each evening from 7 to 9 o'clock. After that hour the music and the people repair to the pavilion.

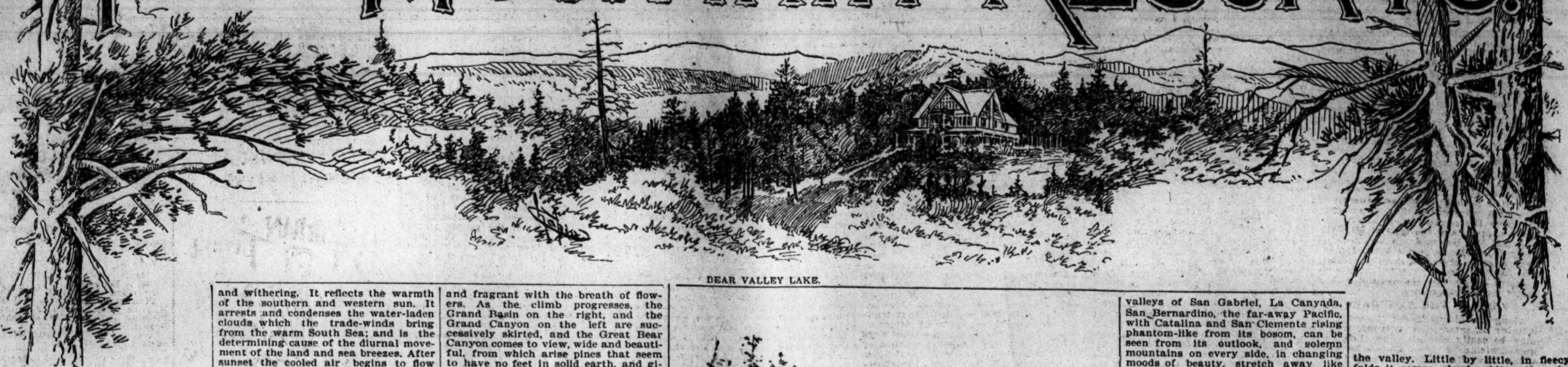
An army of tents spread their white wings in the encircling canyons which now reach from the beach to the mouth of the canyon, and every summer hundreds of people enjoy the novelty of an ideal camp life.

To enumerate all the attractions of Catalina Island in the limited space allotted, would be a practical impossibility. The bathing and boating, the hunting and fishing, the burro mountaineering, the pony riding, all would each require a chapter in itself. From 10 to 12 and from 2 to 4 everybody on the island goes bathing and the still waters of the bay are lashed into fury by the frantic efforts of amateur swimmers. Excellent swimming instructors are to be found at Catalina and here, which the mermaid from the interior first learns to rapose fearlessly in the arms of Neptune in the still waters of Avalon Bay where never a saucy breaker rolls in to retard her progress or disturb her aquatic equilibrium.

Catalina Island is tacitly understood to be the fisherman's paradise. Indeed, it has been referred to as the headquarters of the Ananias Club of the entire Pacific Coast. This is a misnomer, for more genuine big catches have been made in Catalina waters than at any other point on the coast. Only this

year, on July 9, the Pacific Coast record, and well nigh that of the world, was established by an English fisherman, Mr. Morten Bremmer of Chichester, N. H., who landed a 215-pound jewfish with a light rod and a fifteen-thread Cuttyhunk line, after a battle of over three hours, during which the gamy monster towed the boat with three men in it two and one-half miles out to sea. As the line was broken, he took up with a twenty-one-thread line and a star-tapon hook, it is confidently expected by sportsmen that the world's record will yet be broken in Catalina waters. Immense schools of mackerel sport in Avalon Bay every morning, which may be had for the throwing of the bait. The best fishing is to be had about one mile below Avalon and is located about one mile below the hotel, which the enterprise company have caused to be anchored an immense barge. There is a cabin built on it, where fish dinners are served to order by an accomplished chef. A fleet of skiffs are in constant waiting, fresh bait is always on hand and a power launch piles them up from a multitude of hidden points, set pieces blaze and revolve on shore and the celebration continues till the eye is dim with the glare of the sun's gaze. Then the moon resumes her reign, the way thong gradually melts away to accommodate itself in hotel or cottage or tent, and night draws her dewy curtain round the witching vale of Avalon, whose literal meaning is "the land of the fairies, where the trees are always green, the flowers do not fade, and the birds sing without ceasing to and fro." It is round about this point that the game yellowtail lurk. There are quantities of silvery shrimps, barracuda and albacore, rare little pompano which retail at \$1 per pound in San Francisco and are conceded to be the quintessence of fish delicacies. The tawny sculpin, the rock bass, the marmot, the mullet and the faint suns, the curious flying fish, all have their home in Catalina waters. At a point a few miles below Avalon is Seal Rock, where hundreds of seals dry their soft, brown coats, making the air plaintive with their barks and moans. While fishing is perhaps the chief attraction to sportsmen at Catalina, goat-hunting on the mountains and quail-shooting in the interior, have a powerful fascination. At this midsummer season the Bay of Avalon is dotted with white-winged yachts, many of them owned by private parties, who cruise down the coast to drop anchor at the celestial isle. There is no difficulty in getting a boat to Catalina, goat-hunting on the mountains and quail-shooting in the interior, have a powerful fascination. At this midsummer season the Bay of Avalon is dotted with white-winged yachts, many of them owned by private parties, who cruise down the coast to drop anchor at the celestial isle. 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THE MOUNTAIN RESORTS.



THE MOUNTAINS.

ALL things considered, there are few sections of the world which offer such attractions to the mountain climber as Southern California. It is true that there are many sections where the mountains reach a higher elevation, and are more rugged, but for those who like to enjoy mountain scenery without going entirely away from civilization, or undergoing the hardships which attach to a long and difficult trip, Southern California offers a most attractive field. Making headquarters at Los Angeles, a dozen or more interesting mountain trips can be made with facility, each of them taking in an entirely new section of country, with different scenery and surroundings, and none of them occupying necessarily more than three days from Los Angeles and back, while several of the most attractive can be made within twenty-four hours.



Another great advantage which the mountain climber has in Southern California is the favorable nature of the climate, which gives him almost entire freedom with any anxiety in regard to the weather. During the summer months he knows that the weather will be uniformly fine and it is at that time of year that the climate on the mountain ranges is at its best, the hot air from the desert being tempered by a steady sea breeze during the day.

The mountain ranges of California were formed long before the hills of New England had made their appearance above the sea. The Sierra Nevada and its extension on the south, the Sierra Madre, were the first mountain ranges to be formed on the coast. At that time the range was about 10,000 feet, the Coast Range not having yet appeared above the sea. Numerous volcanoes belched columns of liquid fire into the air. Later came a long period of intense cold, during which glaciers crushed their way down the sides of the range, and the soil of the valleys upon which the horticulturist raises such valuable crops today.

THE SIERRA MADRE RANGE.

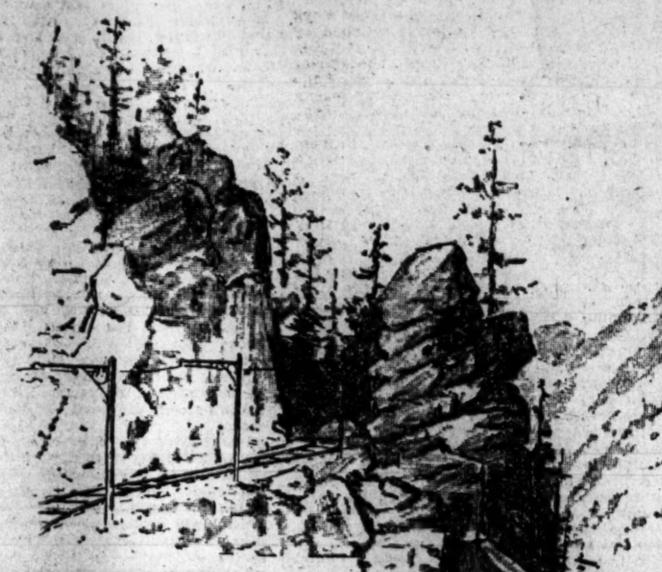
A most picturesque and interesting range of mountains is the Sierra Madre, the "mother mountain." The chain of mountains, extending from southeast to

and withering. It reflects the warmth of the southern and western sun. It arrests and condenses the water-laden clouds which the trade-winds bring from the warm South Sea; and in the determining cause of the diurnal movement of the air and sea breezes. After sunset the cooled air begins to blow down from the mountains toward the sea; by the middle of the forenoon the heated air rises along the face of the mountains, and the sea-tempered air moves mountainward to fill the vacuum. The air does either current become more than a mile across, from five to six miles per hour. After sunrise and the sunset come two or more hours of neutralized currents, when the chimney-smokes go steadily upward, and one may carry an unshaded and unshaken flame whether he will.

Any tourist who passes exploring this grand range of mountains, has missed much that is interesting in Southern California. It is only recently that the range has become to any extent known to our own people, as facilities for reaching the summits have been extended, and even today, apart from two or three peaks and half a dozen canyons, the Sierra Madre is terra incognita.

From a distance the south slope of the range appears almost bare, but once it reaches its borders, and an almost impenetrable maze of brush is found, the woods of manzanita, madrona, blossoms give the entire slopes a white and lavender hue, while the madrona, manzanita, wild mahogany and cha-

DEAR VALLEY LAKE.



ECHO MOUNTAIN &
SAN GABRIEL
VALLEY
from
Mt. LOWE
ELECTRIC RY

valleys of San Gabriel, La Cañada, San Bernardino, the far-away Pacific, with Catalina and San Clemente rising phantom-like from its bosom, can be seen from its outlook, and solemn mountains on every side, in changing moods of beauty, stretch away like frozen waves on some dim shore, their slopes covered with pines and oaks, their wonderful canyons cleaving the ranges, and these give nature's master stroke to the picture.

The mountain is ascended by a safe and excellent trail, which winds about the base of the hill, shooting the edge of the precipices, and giving at each turn, new phases of the aspect of the valleys below. The ascent of this trail, by the light of the full moon, is an experience well worth the journey across the continent.

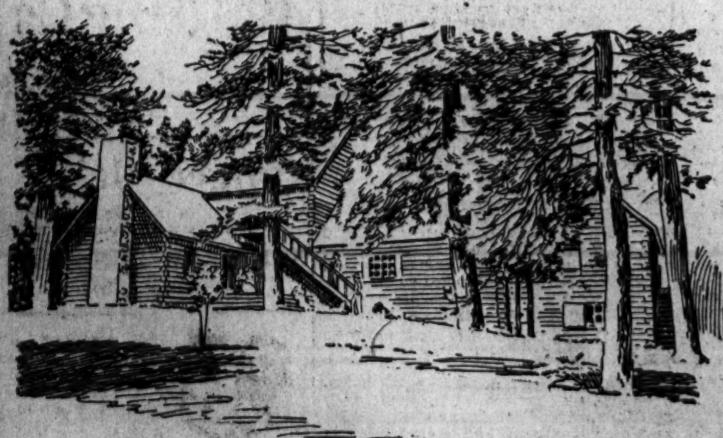
Starting from Pasadena, in the waning day, the trail of eight miles to the foot of the trail is through orchards of orange and rich vineyards, where typical California homes, embowered in roses, nestle amid the foliage. Leaving these behind, there comes a mile or two of wild and lovely tangle of chaparral, and the road cuts through a rocky gorge, which is the entrance of Eaton's Canyon. As the traveler climbs the trail, the lights spring out, one by one, in the San Gabriel Valley, purpling now under the evening shades and looking like a lower firmament. Above him, too, the lights begin to flash out of the sky, the stars seeming to swing and pulsate in the clear heavens. The rocks bordering the trail and projecting over the canyon assume mysterious shapes, and far ahead the scarped sides of the ascent seem like ghosts rising out of the canyons. The trail is narrow, and here and there appears to lead out into space, or to enter the mountain itself, where only an enchanter's wand could give it an open sesame.

Suddenly the traveler, rounding the curve of a rocky buttress, sees far ahead of him, apparently depending from a projecting crag, the hand of the giant, the hand of the commands hidden by the cliff. It sheds about it in the sky a pale, roseate radiance, like that of the sunrise, an effect never witnessed in the lower atmosphere, and rises swiftly until the whole round globe is visible.

Now the fog begins to steal in over

the valley. Little by little, in fleecy folds it comes, slowly obliterating the lights, creeping forward to the base of the mountains, until it resembles the ocean under a bright midday, when the wind has lashed the waves to foam. The radiance of the moon, filtering through the pines—for by this time the chaparral growth has been left far behind, and the stately oaks and pines tower on every side—silvers the slopes, until they look as though covered with snow. Yet, as the brilliancy of the full moon cannot illuminate the depths of the Canyon del Noche, and the trail here, leading through a tunnel of foliage, is like a path in an enchanted forest, full of sweet sylvan surprises, which are emphasized by the loveliness of the night. The atmosphere is soft and warm, devoid of moisture, and here and there as the mouth of a canyon is passed, a cool gust comes in, speaking of sunless and moonless depths, where the water ripples over the rocks, and where flowers grow unseen by mortal eye. The path is mingled with the breath of the pines, and the mind is stirred to strange imaginings, as, peering over the rocky walls, the traveler, encompassed with moonlight, looks into abyssal darkness.

At a point half-way up the trail, which is nine miles in length, a rustic house is built on a small natural terrace, and here the traveler may rest and refresh himself for the remainder of his journey. If the lower portion of the trail is charming, words cannot describe the upper reach, traveled by the light of the full moon, now high in the sky. Pines, orange, azaleas, wild flowers, all man's simplest efforts are to be seen everywhere. The pictures that break upon the sight are so perfect in composition that no art, least of all language, can begin to express an idea of their harmony. When the summit is reached, and the whole magnificent panorama is spread out, and on every side majestic peaks are seen touching the sky, the traveler sees the fog-ocean dissipate, the valleys emerge,

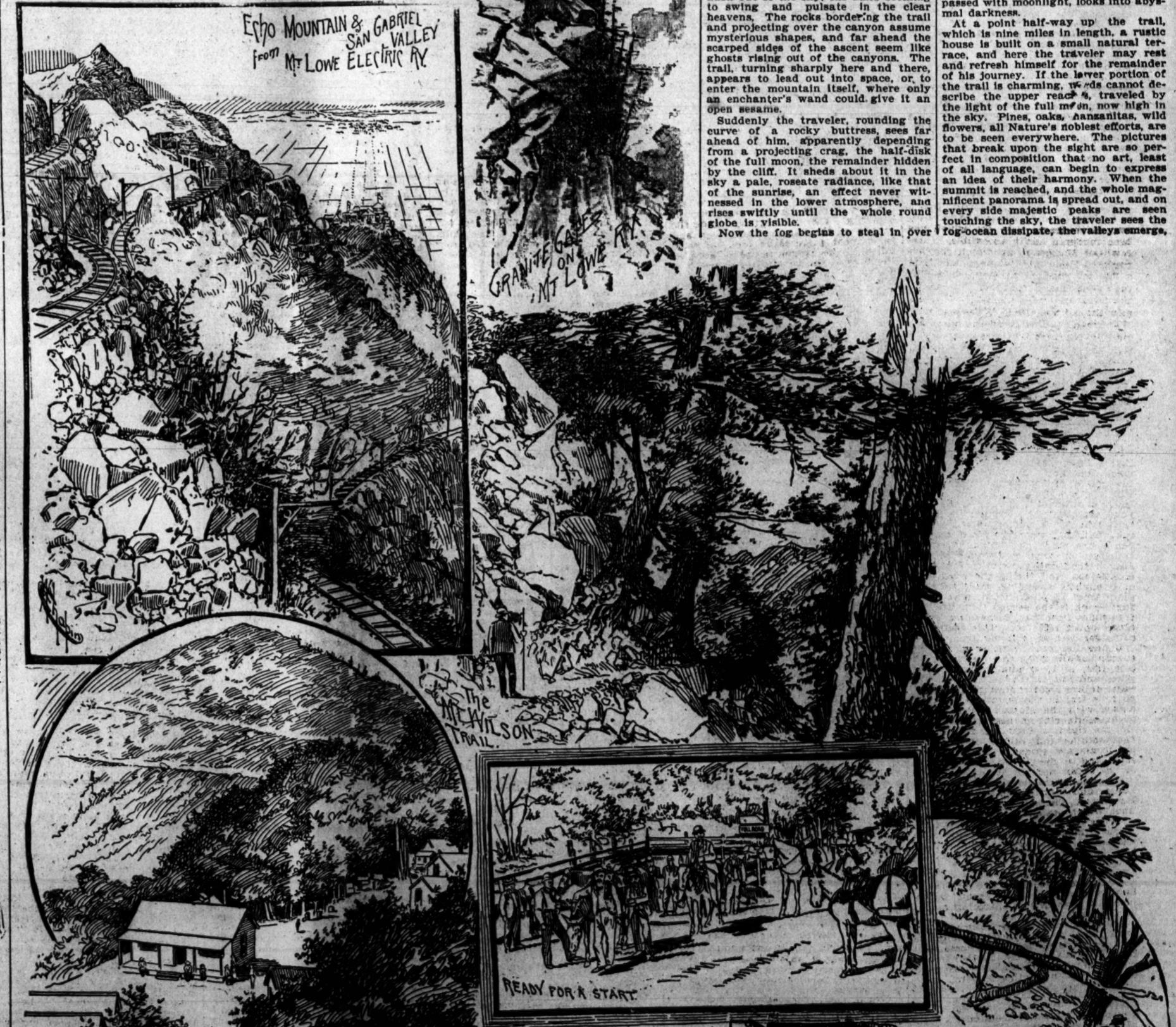


THE SQUIRREL INN, SAN BERNARDINO MOUNTAINS.

MOUNT LOWE.

Conspicuous in the mountain landscape, as seen from Pasadena and Los Angeles, is Mt. Lowe, which rises to the height of 6,000 feet above the San Gabriel Valley. Echo Mountain is a lower spur, 3,500 feet in altitude, and on the summit of this height is built a commodious hotel. This building is a landmark for miles around by day, and by night the great searchlight, which Prof. Lowe purchased at the World's Fair, and erected near the hotel, can be seen far out at sea, as well as all over the surrounding valleys.

The view from the summit of Echo Mountain is indeed beautiful. The valleys and fields of the Sierra Madre range, and the distant ocean are plainly visible, but from the top of Mount Lowe the outlook is even more superb. At the present time the approach to that summit is by bridle trail, and the views of canyon, and mountain, of gorges and peaks, are however described. Soon after leaving Echo Mountain, the traveler making the ascent reaches the region of pine forests. The air is musical with the song of birds



MARTIN'S CAMP, MT. WILSON.

without fatigue at the summit of Echo Mountain, looking down upon the world. He may have thought when he found himself there that engineering skill had done its utmost, but he was mistaken. The electric road is climbing to the summit of Mount Lowe, and

over stupendous gorges, through solid rock where its way has been blasted, past romantic clefts, through pine forests and clinging to the base of the mountain, the road is steadily progressing. The cost of this enterprise has not yet been counted. When it was pro-

jected, it was estimated that each of the seven miles would represent an outlay of \$25,000, but results have been achieved and victories won over hitherto untamed forces, and Southern California may be proud of the Mount Lowe Railway, and the energy and genius which made it possible at any cost.

About three hundred feet above Echo

Mountain House, on the southern slope of the spur which connects Echo Mountain with Mount Lowe, is located the

Lowe Observatory, presided over by Prof. L. D. Wright, the author of this paper.

The observatory has one of the

most powerful telescopes in the United States. The atmospheric conditions are favorable for astronomical work, and here in the future will no doubt be made some important discoveries in the heavens.

MT. WILSON.

In no place can mountain life be enjoyed in greater perfection than on Mt. Wilson. This peak, rising to a height of 6,600 feet above the sea level, commands a view of twenty towns. The

ASCENDING THE MT. WILSON TRAIL.

**"THE CHAMBER."**

LOS ANGELES' Chamber of Commerce is one of the characteristic institutions of the Southwest. It is known throughout the Pacific Coast as the most attractive, aggressive and successful public institution of its sort to be found in all this section. No similar organization anywhere in the Union has so large a membership in proportion to the population of the city in which it exists. At the present time the chamber has 880 members, all of whom paid an initiation fee of \$5, and are taxed \$1 a month for dues. Besides these members, the chamber has associated with it, in making its display, the following counties: Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, Riverside, Orange, Ventura and Kern. This includes all the counties of Southern California, excepting one.

The chamber was founded seven years ago, with the following objects: "To foster and encourage commerce, to stimulate home manufacturers to assume an active part in our products, to induce immigration, and the subdivision, settlement and cultivation of our lands, to assist in the development of the material resources of the region, and generally to promote the business interests of Southern California, and procure a suitable site and building for the use of this association."

The work of the chamber during these seven years has been in the following lines:

I. DISSEMINATING INFORMATION. The chamber has issued fourteen pamphlets, descriptive of this country and its resources, with a total circulation of over three hundred thousand. Three of these—all illustrated—are still in print and will be sent east on receipt of 7 cents in postage.

Matter has been prepared for hundreds of eastern magazines and newspapers articles on this country.

Solutions of credit returns have been secured in large numbers from farmers, and published.

Fifty thousand colored stickers, bearing the words "For information about Southern California write to the Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles," were printed and circulated all over the world on envelopes.

Ten thousand bulletins of weather and crop reports, were printed during the winter and scattered among snow-bound eastern sections.

Information was prepared for the United States census.

A compilation made of 100 most important questions, asked about this country, and published, together with their answers.

Cheap lands of the county, catalogued and published, with list of prices.

Hundreds of thousands of sample copies of the daily papers of Los Angeles and their annuals distributed.

Twenty thousand letters of inquiry, with literature and individual letters.

Circulars of advice and information printed and circulated among the farmers, dealing with the raising of winter vegetables, beets for sugar, hot raising, olive growing, fruit picking, etc., etc.

II.—ENTERTAINMENT.

The International Irrigation Congress of 1893; arrangements entirely in the hands of the chamber; several hundred delegations from fifteen States, seven foreign countries and the national government represented.

National Editorial Association of 300 newspaper editors.

League of Press Clubs.

Salt Lake City officials.

Senatorial Commission on Canadian Relations.

Senate Committee on Arid Lands.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.

First Pennsylvania Central excursion.

Order of Railway Conductors.

State Horticultural Society.

Party of Chicago newspaper men.

Boston Fruit-dealers.

New England Grocers.

Society of California Pioneers.

III.—EXHIBITS.

The permanent exhibit in the chamber, visited by a quarter of a million of people.

The citrus fairs, each visited by 25,000 people.

The Orange Carnival in Chicago, visited by 100,000 people.

Three agricultural fairs, all successful and instructive.

Regular shipments of exhibits to "California on Wheels," a traveling exhibit visited by a million people.

The Southern California exhibit in the World's Columbian Exposition.

The Southern California display at the Midwinter Fair in San Francisco.

The permanent exhibit maintained for two years in Chicago, visited by half a million people.

Display at the National Convention of Farmers' Alliance, 1891.

Display at the Duskard conference, 1891.

Exhibits prepared for lecturers and travelers.

Exhibits sent to Eastern fairs.

Exhibit permanently maintained in the Board of Trade in San Francisco.

Exhibit at Atlanta World's Fair.

The Chamber of Commerce occupies the whole of the second floor of a third story of a new building which was erected for it last summer on the southwest corner of Fourth and Broadway.

The location is a peculiarly favorable one, in view of the fact of the rapid development which is going on in that section of the city. The structure was designed especially for the use and accommodation of the chamber.

Externally it is not particularly striking, being plain even to severity. It is only three stories in height, but a higher building would not have been practicable for exhibit purposes, as an exhibition hall, plenty of windows and light, must be had.

On the right, there is a wide double door into the members' club-room, which is also twenty-five square, and is located exactly in the Fourth and Broadway corner.

The room is elegantly furnished, with large oak tables and mantels. They are also provided with easy chairs, couches and window seats.

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XIVTH YEAR.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15, 1895.—MIDSUMMER NUMBER.

PER WEEK 25c PER MONTH 33c FIVE CENTS



THE WILD FLOWERS.

HERE seems to be quite a general notion among those that are here to enjoy the beauties of only the winter season of Southern California, that all the native floral beauty fades away as summer approaches, leaving the land bare and desolate. Such is far from the truth. While the winter months are the ones of floral luxuriance, yet each season of the year has a flower peculiar to it. The tender annuals of the spring give way to the harder ones of summer, and to the perennials scattered over all

ferns, mosses and flowers, and the student of botany will find a surprising variety of interesting plants.

Along the shore, growing in the beach sand, is the ice-plant, with its beautifully-fringed red flowers hidden among the fleshy branches that bear countless numbers of glistening watery vesicles. Each vesicle looks like a beautiful diamond in an emerald setting; and each flower like a delicately-wrought trimming upon the gorgeous trousseau of the wearer. Among the ice-plants creep the prolific-blooming Sand Verbenas. These, however, are not Verbenas at all, but belong to the same family of flowers as the Four-o'clock of our mountains and gardens. The sand dunes that lie along much of our coast have a flora peculiar to themselves. Rooted in the dry, clean sand grow the silvery-leaved maritime Lupine, bearing a wealth of purple flowers, the yellow Evening Primrose,

the wild Buckwheat and many shrubs. On many of the shrubs grow Dodder and a great variety of lichens, some of which hang in delicate festoons from their branches. Upon the sides of the steep bluffs grow other shrubs, many bearing beautiful flowers. One striking one is the brilliant Wild Fuchsia, so common through Southern California.

Upon the rocks covered by water grow the exquisitely beautiful red sea-plants (incorrectly called "sea-mosses"). Like many other Southern California plants, they can be collected at all seasons of the year, both from the rocks and from the masses of sea-plants cast upon the shore. Other ocean plants of interest, for their structure and size, are the rock-weeds and the huge kelp.

The island and adjacent rocky shores of Catalina bear about five hundred species of interesting plants. A collecting trip made there during a recent August resulted in the identification of half of this number—a pretty good showing for such a dry month as August is supposed to be. Many of these were blooming profusely. One called the Dusty Miller has a striking appearance when viewed from a distance as one approaches Avalon by boat. Some of the interesting plants on the island are found nowhere else in the world. So completely is the view shut out by the luxuriant growth and profuse bloom, in some of the Catalina canyons, it is difficult to imagine that the stroller is upon an island, especially one that seems so barren at a distance, as does Catalina. The

marine flora is also very rich and varied. The sea-plants to be collected there will repay a trip to the island. Another place famous for its delicate and beautifully-tinted sea-plants is La Jolla, where the rocky shore and caves are covered with these ever-interesting plants. However, there is no Southern California ocean resort, a short trip from which will not reward the collector with a variety of plants worth preserving and studying.

Upon the apparently dry plains and fields that stretch from the ocean to the mountain foothills grow a much greater variety of interesting plants than is commonly supposed. Many acres are yellow with the flowers of the Tar-weed; and Grindelias, Pillows, Sun-flowers, Golden-rods, Big-leaved Aster, Daisies, Everlastings, and other compositae are mingled attractively among them. Here also are found the Crotons, occasional patches of Poppies, Mallows, Oxalis, Lupines, acres of the beautiful purple-flowered Alfalfa, Primroses, the rank-growing, profuse-blooming, prolific-bearing Mock-orange, or Chilcotin vines, Galiums, beautiful Milk-weeds, an endless variety of delicate Gillias, Daturas, Monkey-flowers, Verbenas, fragrant Mints, Blue Curls, Wild Buckwheats, Chorizanthes, Euphorbias, and a great variety of delicate grasses.

It is interesting to note the ways in which many of these plants of the uplands of Southern California manage to live and thrive during our long rainless season. One of the plants of this

class, growing luxuriantly during August, is the pretty Blue Curls (*Trichostema lanceolatum*). However, we are content with viewing it from a respectable distance. Its bright color is intended to attract the eye of the bee and other insects. Upon these creatures it is dependent for the transference of its pollen from one plant to another—a process that results in the production of more vigorous seeds. For larger individuals it has no use. In fact, it prefers that they should keep a respectful distance. And most of us, and the grazing animals too, are quite anxious to do so, after once catching a whiff of the odor it gives off. If we were to taste it, we would discover another reason for its being allowed to remain unmolested, no matter how many hungry sheep or other grazing animals may have access to it. All this is accomplished by the waxy secretion so abundant on its surface. Coming as it does, when pasture is scarce, if it had not such a disagreeable taste and odor, it would be devoured before it could mature sufficient seeds. Another device that helps it endure the long drought is the covering of closely-set hairs that prevent moisture from evaporating rapidly from its surface. A plant that has carried the latter mode of self-protection to a very high degree of perfection is the *Croton setigerus*, so common over all the uplands of Southern California. Its surface is hoary with a dense covering of stellate hairs, and among them are stiff bristles. To make it doubly

safe from grazing animals, in addition to the bristles it has, like the Blue Curls, a very disagreeable taste and odor. Consequently it grows from July to December with as complacent a countenance as if it were not within 100 miles of a grazing tooth; and its gray-green foliage remains to add its beauty to the sloping mesas.

Another common and a well-known plant accomplishes a similar result in an entirely different way. The material constituting its body is consolidated into thick, succulent stems, whose stores of liquid matter enable the plant to flourish during the driest and hottest weather. There are no leaves to evaporate the moisture; they have been transformed into sharp, strong spines that severely punish most intruders. A cunning animal it is indeed that knows how to obtain a nibble of the Cactus and come away unscathed.

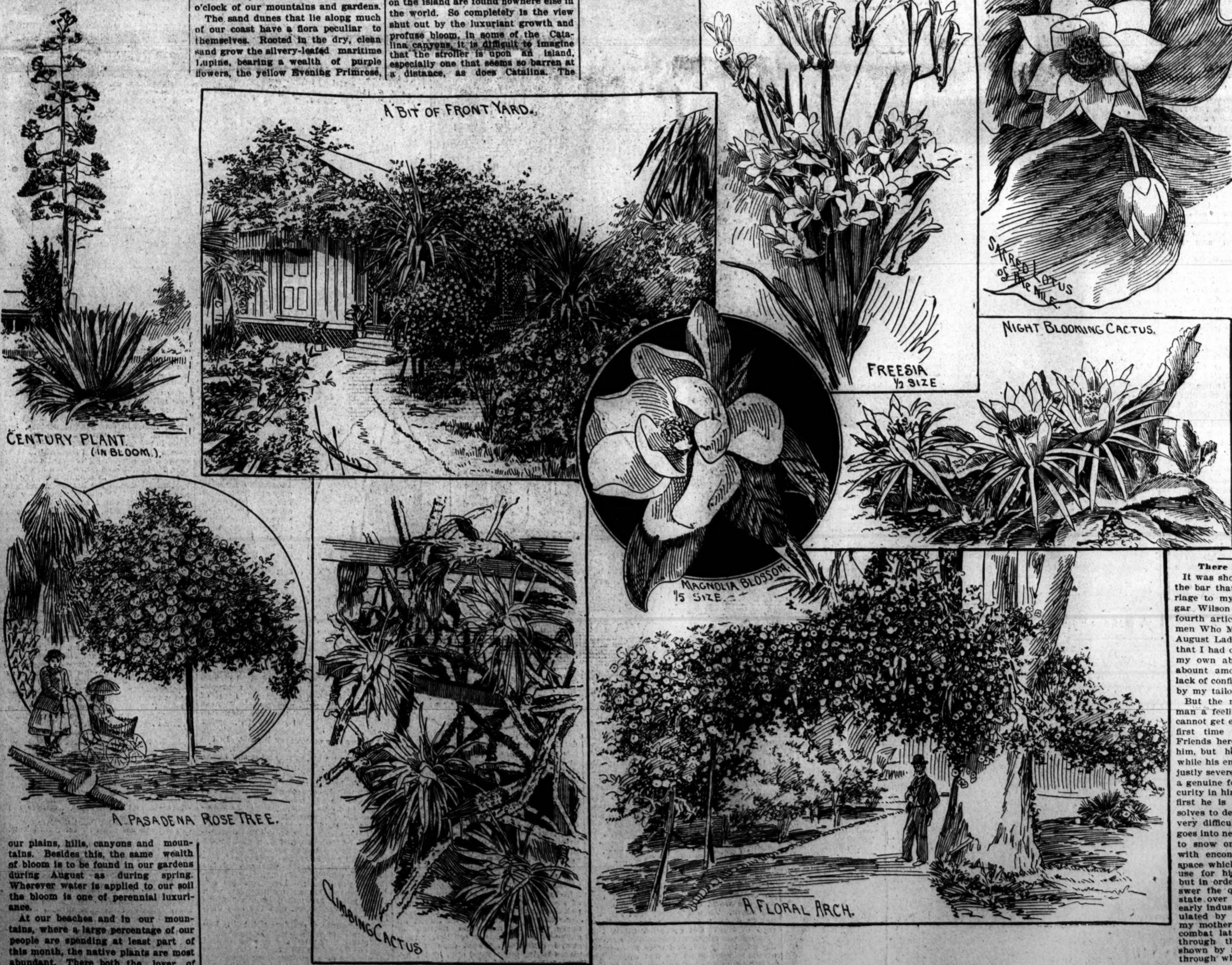
The Mock-orange (*Cucurbita foetidissima*) has still another device. During a large part of the year none of it appears above ground, except the withered stems of the previous year. But in early spring-time it puts forth stems that continue to grow until October with great rapidity. How is this marvelous growth possible during such dry weather? Below the surface is a huge beet-like root, commonly weighing over one hundred pounds, making the name Big root quite appropriate. In this was stored last year copious supplies of food and drink which it now uses as it puts forth so rapidly its

blossoms, and later ripens the gourd-like fruit and the seed so familiar to all children, especially Mexican ones. All the plants mentioned are growing upon the mesas, as well as those of the dry foothills, have some similar device for perpetuating their existence and consequently for beautifying the landscape with their presence.

In the canyons and other cool moist places quite a different class of plants are to be found. Conspicuous among them is the Wild Rose, now blooming profusely, the yellow-flowered Evening Primrose, the tall, stately Scarlet Lobelia, the large, drooping Golden-rod, the fuzzy Cat-tails, the large-flowered bristling Menziesia, several species of delicate Wild Verbena, the beloved Columbine with its pretty nodding flowers, and several species of the tall composite flower Baccharis. Over all these climb and twine the white-flowered Clematis and the wild grape vine, now ripening its abundant harvest of tart fruit. Stretching above all are huge Sycamore, dark-leaved Alders and fragrant Cottonwoods, furnishing shade for many a camper these warm midsummer days. As we ascend the canyons we find the shade becoming more dense, the precipitous sides covered by mosses and ferns shaded by chaparral. Soon we reach sheer rocks (either at our right or left or obstructing our way,) from which trickle countless streams of water, furnishing moisture for the growth of dainty Blue Phlox, and delicate, pendant Maiden-hair ferns.

If the pleasure-seeker pushes on, following some mountain trail, the way will soon become overhung with Douglas spruces, with pines, firs or cedars. Among these flourish Spireas, Golden Eardrops, brilliant Wild Fuchsias and a great variety of small Alpine plant.

Those who remain at home this month are enjoying as great a variety of flowers on their grounds as during any part of the year. Many varieties of roses are blooming profusely as ever. The huge shrub-like Geranium plants that are such a surprise to people from less favored climates, where the grower is satisfied with raising diminutive specimens indoors, are bearing as great an abundance as ever of their perennial bloom. The Heliotrope, Jasmines, Honey-suckle, Violet, Sweet Peas and Alyum are adding their delicious fragrance to the air. Especially noticeable for their gay ornamentation of bright colors are the Verbenas, Petunias, Four-o'clocks, Poppies, Hollyhocks, Balsams, Pansies, Red-hot-pokers, Fuchsias, Meseembryanthemums, Nasturtiums, Cleanders, Fox-gloves, Marigolds, Hydrangeas, White Clever, Dahlias, Gladioli, Potato-vines, Morning Glories, Bird-of-paradise, Lantana, Pinks and Begonias. Scores of plants cultivated only in greenhouses in colder regions are now, as at most times of the year, growing and blooming vigorously.



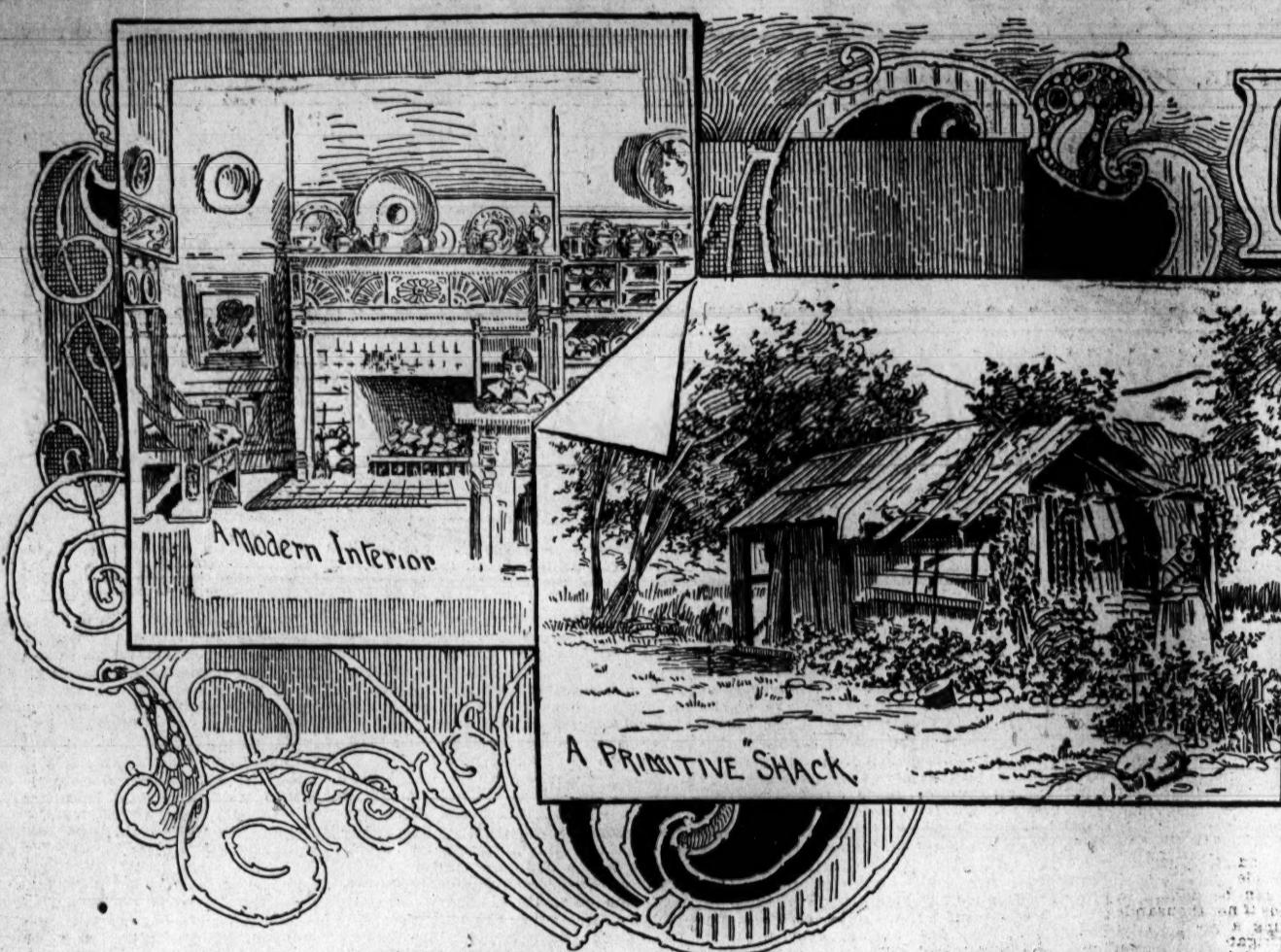
our plains, hills, canyons and mountains. Besides this, the same wealth of bloom is to be found in our gardens during August as during spring. Wherever water is applied to our soil the bloom is one of perennial luxuriance.

At our beaches and in our mountains, where a large percentage of our people are spending at least part of this month, the native plants are most abundant. There both the lover of

There Were Two of Them.

It was shortly after my admission to the bar that I gave my hand in marriage to my present wife, writes Edgar Wilson Nye ("Bill Nye") in the fourth article of the series "The Women Who Most Influenced Me," in the August Ladies' Home Journal. Before that I had only a meager confidence in my own ability. I had grave doubts about amounting to much, and my lack of confidence in myself was shared by my tailor.

But the right sort of wife gives a man a feeling of self-confidence that he cannot get elsewhere. He finds for the first time that he has an audience. Friends heretofore may have flattered him, but he fears that it is flattery, while his enemy, he feels, has been unjustly severe. His wife generally shows a genuine feeling of confidence and security in him which is a revelation. At first he is surprised and then he resolves to deserve that confidence. It is very difficult in a publication which goes into nearly every home in America to snow one's wife completely under with encumbrances, thus using up the space which some other man wants to use for his own private encumbrances, in order to answer the question put to me, I must state over my own signature that my early industry and ambition were stimulated by the never-flagging faith of my mother, and the still more deadly combat later on turned in my favor through the loyalty and confidence shown by my wife, who alone knows through what she has helped me.



SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA HOMES.

THE homes of Southern California are unique. Here and there in the Southern States may be found beautiful residences standing in attractive grounds, which are green and pleasing all the year round, but there such homes are comparatively few in number, whereas, here they are the rule rather than the exception.

The rare beauty of the grounds surrounding the attractive homes of Los Angeles, Pasadena, and other Southern California cities is a constant theme for admiration on the part of eastern visitors. Other cities can show grander business blocks, but when it comes to gardens Southern California is *fascinating*. The mildness of the climate here permits the most delicate plants and trees to flourish in the open air all through the winter. At Christmas may be seen hedges of calla lilies, geranium bushes ten feet and more in height; heliotrope covering the side of a house, while the jasmine, tuberoses and orange make the air heavy with their delicious perfume. Giant bananas wave their graceful leaves in the gentle breeze, and ripen their fruit; the fan and date palms grow to mammoth proportions, and roses of a thousand varieties run riot. A majority of the residences stand in spacious grounds, a lot 50x150 feet being the smallest occupied by a house of any pretensions, even within a stone's throw of the business streets. Many have from one to five acres of ground, all in a high state of cultivation with well-kept verdant lawns, upon which the fig, orange and palm cast a grateful shade. Along the sides of the streets shade trees are the rule, the favorite varieties being the graceful pepper, which grows to immense size, the eucalyptus and the grevillea.

The almost universal material for residences in Southern California is wood—pine and redwood, the latter being used altogether for outside and largely for inside finish. This material, while ample sufficient for the climate, lends itself to graceful decoration undreamed of by those who have been accustomed to houses of brick or stone. Here and there among the older structures, a brick residence may be seen, but they are nearly all old. Mr. T. D. Stimson's beautiful residence on Figueroa street is the first departure in the use of stone for residences in Los Angeles. It is of reddish stone, from two sources, Laredo in the San Gabriel Valley, and Arizona. The Laredo stone has a peculiar reddish-blue tinge, is of lava formation, and can endure a white heat without injury.

A great variety of architecture is found among the residences of Southern California. The so-called "Eastlake" and "Queen Anne" styles have been very popular, but have now given way to the ground of late. There is quite a movement toward the old Colonial style, which is restful to the eye and well adapted to this climate. The picturesque and comfortable early Mission style of architecture, which should have been more extensively adopted long ago by the American settlers, is at length coming into vogue.

More upon this subject will be found further on.

It costs much less to build in Southern California now than it did. Again, a \$10,000 residence here is as good as a \$20,000 residence in the East. Owing to the mildness of the climate, there is no necessity for the thick walls, extra protection from frosts, heating apparatus and other appurtenances with which residents of the hyperborean regions of the continent are forced to supply their houses. The man who works for moderate wages may, in this favored clime, have a tasteful cottage, attractive in its way as these, and with grounds every whit as beautiful, for Nature is here prodigal to the rich and poor alike.

One of the most attractive features

of a home in Southern California, however humble it may be, is the wonderful rapidity with which vegetation of all kinds grows, so that instead of having to wait years for a new residence to assume a settled and homelike appearance, the owner only has to wait a few months until his house is surrounded with thrifty plants and creeping vines, while even some trees, as in the case of the eucalyptus, grow up to a respectable size from the seed within a year, and can be planted around the lot while less rapidly-growing trees are attaining size, thus obviating the bare, hard appearance which attaches to new residences in less favored climates, however beautiful architecturally the buildings may be.

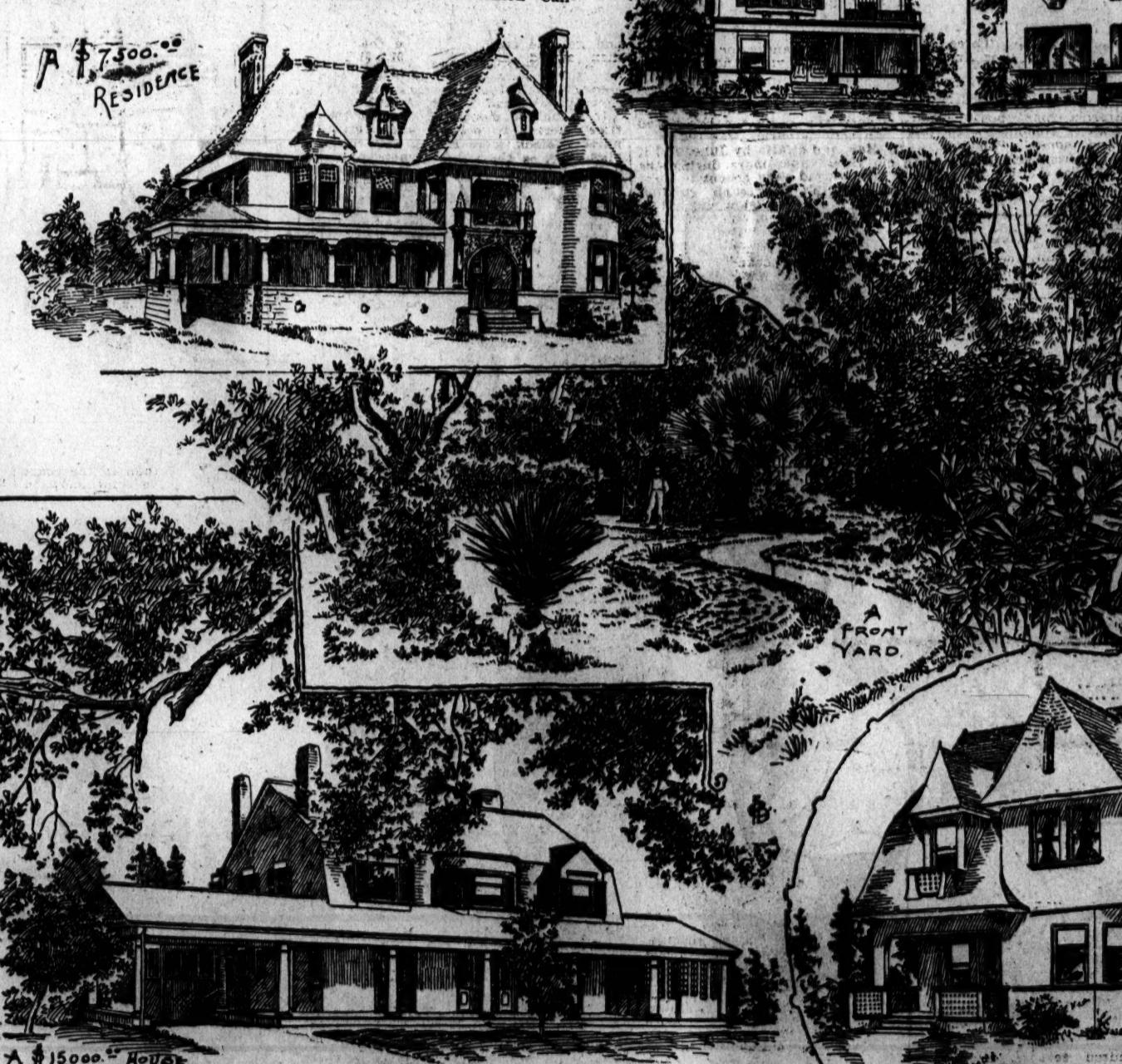
RESIDENCE ARCHITECTURE.

The following observations on residence architecture in Southern Cali-

fornia were furnished to The Times by Sumner P. Hunt, an architect of this city, who has made a special study of the Mission style and its adaptability to modern residences:

"The natural conditions in Southern California ought to call for a different style of house from that used in the East, and yet until now we find ourselves building occasionally good but oftentimes poor copies of eastern houses. Now it seems to have occurred to some of our people—thanks to the teachings

of SUMNER P. HUNT
\$4500.00



of some few enthusiasts—that we can do better by turning to some of our own old work, the missions, and copying them. While better, however, we are not in danger of making too servile a copy of this. Let us rather study the reasons the mission fathers had for doing what they did, and work from such of those reasons as we find applicable to our times and conditions. One of the objects the mission-builders accomplished was a building the interior which was little subject to the extreme changes of heat and cold that we get between noon and midnight. That

detail of mission architecture, which was crude, because of lack of material and because of unskilled workmen working under direction of men probably trying to copy from memory the tall buildings they were familiar with in Southern Europe. Why not go to the same source, and did not use a style that would be more suggestive of education and refinement—the cities of Southern Italy, for instance? Or if we want variety, we might look to the English timber and plaster work for a suggestion, substituting wide eaves and a flatter roof for their narrow eaves and steep roofs, which do not seem to afford adequate protection to our strong mid-day sun. This is our strong point, and we are not doing fairly in the total cost of creating a home."

Having shown what it costs to build a house in Southern California, a few words will be appropriate in regard to the cost of the land upon which the house is to be built. Taking the figures for example, and of course prices of land are higher in this city than elsewhere in Southern California—it will be found that it does not need a very heavy purse to secure a pleasant, healthful and convenient site for a residence within easy distance of the business center. Indeed, property near business property in Los Angeles is very reasonable in comparison with those which are asked in other cities of equal population, and far less brilliant prospects.

The ordinary residence lot in Los Angeles is of what would in most eastern cities be considered a very liberal size, namely 50x150 feet, sometimes running to an acre, but not always. A few years or more ago the usual size was 60x166 feet. During the real estate boom of six or eight years ago, when speculators were trying to make all they could in a short time, the size of some of the lots was reduced by shar-

certainly is desirable, and there are several ways of getting this. The cheaper is probably a frame construction plastered outside as well as inside, which is liable to shrinkage by making the frame not liable to settlement or warping, and plastering on a metal lath. This might not be good construction in a freezing climate, but here it seems perfectly safe. If we want something more substantial we can use hollow terra cotta blocks, maintaining the insulation of air through the walls and plastering on the outside or not, as we like; or, something still more substantial, concrete, which is like adobe and unlike brick, in that it does not absorb moisture and create damp interiors.

"As to roofs, the terra cotta tile is the best and most pleasing, but I see no radical reason, considering either construction or the esthetics, why we should not use shingles in connection with monolithic wall surfaces, when we can afford tile and they are certainly less a conductor of heat than the tiles sometimes used of late.

"As to the architectural style, it seems to me that for large buildings with plenty of ground around them nothing can be much better from an architectural or artistic point of view than the mission buildings, with their picturesque forms, their wide eaves and strong wall surfaces and roof lines enclosing the patio, which is both pleasing to the eye and comfortable to live in. But when we come to small houses in city lots, it seems to me we might use the same materials, accomplishing the same results, but not copying the

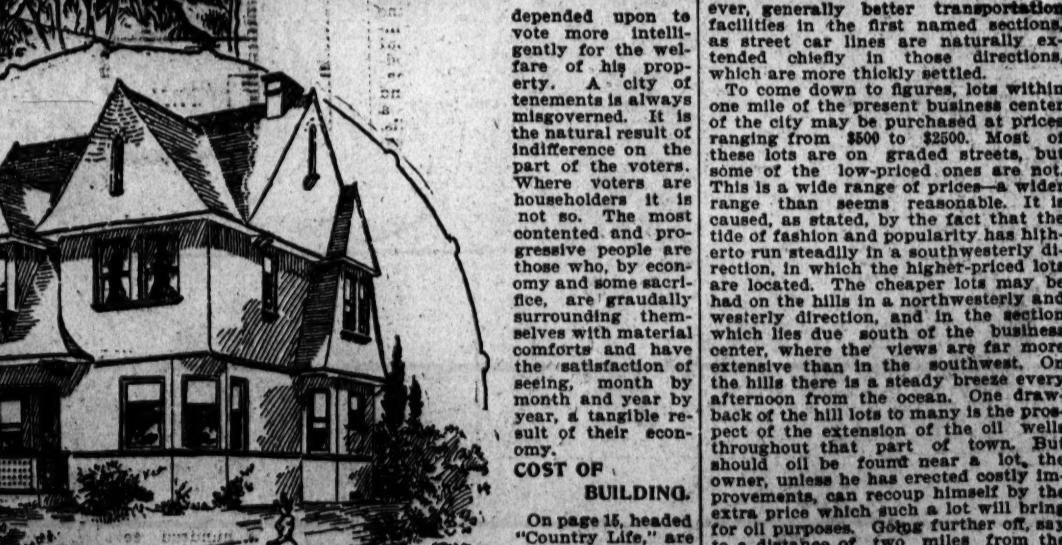
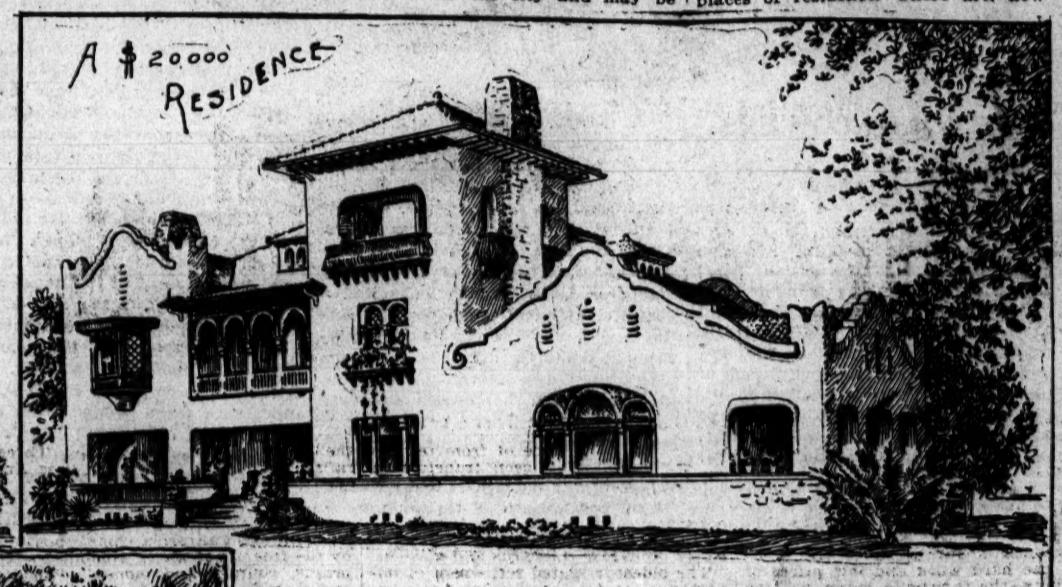
THE INSTALLMENT PLAN.

Many causes may be assigned to the present building activity in Los Angeles, several of which The Times has shown from time to time, but another and material cause is the easy terms on which one may have a home built to order. Building has ceased to be the bugbear it once was. We have companies and individuals who assume the responsibility of building and finding a large part of the money for the homesakeses permitting of repayment by the month. In brief, the largest and oldest company here requires only about 15 per cent. down, and takes a mortgage for the difference plus 8 per cent. interest on the deferred payment, plus interest, is an amount slightly in excess of the rental value of the house, hence it is clear that this monthly installment is a monthly investment, and one which pays good interest to the investor. Of course the moral responsibility of a man is taken into consideration.

It is stated that the price of homes thus purchased does not exceed the real cash value, and the explanation is that constant building in the business center makes it possible to pay spot cash, procure far better discounts from material men than is possible by the occasional buyer, and that this discount is in itself a good profit.

"The effect of this plan is thoroughly understood in the city. In this way many good people become taxpayers who otherwise would not. A taxpayer necessarily has a live-long interest in the government of the city and may be

ing off a few feet in each direction, so that now some are found which only measure 40x150 or 50x150 feet. But as said, the largest lot in this city is 100x100 feet, or about five or one-half lots to the acre. By purchasing two such lots one may have a piece of land sufficiently large to afford space for a good lawn, shade trees, fruit trees, a few vegetables, and a chicken run, as well as stable and coach house, and so desired. Jemmy can quite have plenty of elbow room have built upon sites which run all the way from a quarter of an acre to five acres, and this not very far out, but within a mile or two of the business center. As the city increases in population, so does the value, and it will be necessary for those who desire so much land to move further out, unless they are well provided in a financial way, but at present, as stated, it is possible to have a capacious lot at a reasonable price in the distance of business center. Residential lots may be had in Los Angeles at prices to suit all pockets. A good deal depends upon the idea of the purchaser, as to whether or not he desires to live in a strictly fashionable neighborhood, for here, as elsewhere, there are sections in the city where which have not the same degree of approval, emphasizing the same by the erection of many beautiful and costly residences. In such sections lots cost two or three times as much as in other parts of the city at no greater distance from the business center, although these latter sections are fully as desirable, or even more so, as places of residence. There are, how-



ever, generally better transportation facilities in the first named sections, street car lines are naturally extended chiefly in these directions, which are more thickly settled.

To come down to figures, lots within one mile of the present business center of the city may be purchased at prices ranging from \$500 to \$1,000. Most of these lots are graded streets, but some of the low-priced ones are not. This is a wide range of prices—a wider range than seems reasonable. It is caused, as stated by the fact that the tide of fashion and popularity has hitherto run steadily in the highest priced lots, in which the highest priced lots have been on the hills in a northwesterly and westerly direction, and in the section which lies due south of the business center, where the views are far more extensive than in the southwest. On the hills there is a steady break every affair foot from the base. One drawback of the hill lots to many is the prospect of the extension of the oil wells throughout that part of town. But should oil be found near a lot, the owner, unless he has erected costly improvements, can recoup his loss by the extra price which such a lot will bring for oil purposes. Goings further off, say at a distance of two miles from the business center, good lots may be had at from \$250 and upward, in any section of the city except the southwestern, although at a distance of from two to two and a half miles from the corner of First and Spring streets in a southerly direction, as much as \$1,000 a front foot is asked and paid for choice lots on Figueroa and Adams streets, which are the two most aristocratic streets of the city.

COST OF BUILDING.

On page 11, headed "Country Life," are given views and plans of houses of various sizes and character, with the cost of erection furnished by a prominent local firm of architects. These views and plans can be adapted, with some modifications, to either city or country homes, of course, in the cost of ground, of course, depending largely in the total cost of creating a home.

Having shown what it costs to build a house in Southern California, a few words will be appropriate in regard to the cost of the land upon which the house is to be built. Taking the figures for example, and of course prices of land are higher in this city than elsewhere in Southern California—it will be found that it does not need a very heavy purse to secure a pleasant, healthful and convenient site for a residence within easy distance of the business center. Indeed, property near business property in Los Angeles is very reasonable in comparison with those which are asked in other cities of equal population, and far less brilliant prospects.

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ing Wisconsin has a sweet singer and this is the way she warbles:

"A young girl sat on the edge of her bed
Mending stockings from her life joy had fed.
She sat alone, not one dear one left—
Of comfort and love forever bereft.
Her days were spent in a basket up,
When she sold cakes, lemonade and ice cream.
She had no home, no husband, no son.
But her cold glances fell on all just the same,
Not yet had she ever felt love's pain.
As modest as a rose, as pure as a white bell,
But of low birth, and this she knew well.
One day she confessed love had entered her heart.
Soft glances, little attentions, had sent the
into her soul. She was caught in the net,
The proprietor of the store thought he was well met.

He was handsome and large, with wonderful eyes.
And here with man, his chief power lies.
But on her confidence to a certain extent.
He played with her heartstrings and then
Knew well his power, while her innocent heart
Gave lighter each day—he well knew his part.
(Abbie Ford in Janesville (Wis.) Gazette.)

July 18.

COUNTRY LIFE

ON THE RANCHO.

In the greater part of the United States east of the mountains the farmer's life is by no means attractive, one to the average young American. As a rule, it is a life of hard, unremitting labor from morning to night, and of labor which brings little reward to the farmer beyond a bare living for himself and family. It is this that drives so many young people to the already overcrowded cities and complicates the ever-increasing difficulties of the social problem. Not only the farmer himself, but his wife also, as a rule, becomes aged before her time, and when, in exceptional cases, they are so fortunate as to reach a point where they can take life more easily, they generally find that in the hard, protracted struggle for bread and butter they have forgotten how to enjoy themselves, and are at a loss how to employ their leisure.

There are, of course, many exceptions to this, but the above is not an unfair description of the lot of the average farmer in the transmontane places in Southern California, which,

that work is done under tenfold pleasure than that which attended the labor of the eastern farmer. Those who come to Southern California with the idea that they can start in by sitting under their own vine and fig tree, watching things grow and counting up their profits every evening, will find themselves mistaken. No man has capital to start on, and can afford to hire the help he needs, he may do this—but that is another story. This article is intended for those who think of coming to Southern California for the purpose of making a living from the land, and who have sufficient means to make a fair start, but no great surplus of capital.

THE COLONY PLAN.

The most successful method of settlement in Southern California is the colony plan. It is a plan which can only be carried out with thorough success in a section like this, where irrigation is practiced and small tracts of land are sufficient to sustain a settler and his family. The advantages of the plan have been fully proved in numbers of colonies as these in Southern California, and there is no reason why many of them should not prove as successful as Riverside, and Pasadena, and Anaheim, and Ontario have been.

Take Pasadena: In 1874 a syndicate known as the Indiana Colony, purchased the Rancho San Vicente, the site of what is now Pasadena, at \$5 an acre. The owner's conscience afterwards smote him at having sold to the "tenderfeet" at so outrageous a price. Water was brought on the land from the mountains, and trees and vines were planted.

A TEN-ACRE FARM.

Much has been written and said in regard to the possibility of making a good living, and something over, on ten acres of land in Southern California. There is no doubt in regard to this in the mind of any one who has traveled through this section and investigated, but still Eastern people continue to doubt whether it can be done.

At present four hundred if not thousands of families are making a good living from ten acres of irrigated land in Southern California, and in not a few cases families are living well and putting something away from the product of five-acres of land in fruits, berries, vegetables, nurseries, dowers, poultry and other products, when the land is located close to a market.

Facts are better than theory in such cases. One of the best illustrations of what can be done by an industrious man is his family on ten acres of ground was founded some time ago by The Times by D. E. Smith of Santa Ana, a gentleman who combines the theoretical and practical of small farming with the power to describe what he has accomplished. Mr. Smith is an enthusiastic believer in the possibilities of a small tract of Southern California land, and willing volunteers relate his experience. He started twelve years ago on ten acres, within the limits of Santa Ana. He had just enough money to buy the land and plant trees, not being sufficient left for a team to earn money for which he had to work out. He did not want a rod of ground. In starting, he set out an acre and a half to grape cuttings and planted peanuts under the rows. In the fall he sold the peanuts for over \$50. This was an extra yield and an extra price. Between the fruit trees vegetables were raised from arid plains and the waters of the San Antonio Canyon; Redlands; Highland; Alessandro; and adjacent fruit groves under the Bear Valley system; Chula Vista, the orange groves of San Diego county, and the other fruit lands now growing under the Sweetwater dam; the magnificent San Jacinto pines which are being rapidly transformed into a gar-

den colonies. Some which have been started on purely socialistic or Utopian ideas have failed, and any other planned in that manner is likely to fail as long as human nature remains the same as it is today. The successful colony is one in which the utmost liberty is left to each individual settler.

operator, some times a syndicate, or two west of Santa Paula in Ventura County, owns and cultivates five acres of land, and from this supports his family, adding occasionally some needed improvement. He estimated recently that besides what they needed by the family he sold \$225 worth of fruit and farm products each year. From one and a quarter acres planted to melons he realized \$306.

Here is another example of what may be done under favorable circumstances, by those who possess pluck and perseverance, even when they have but very little money. Several years ago George M. Farmhan,

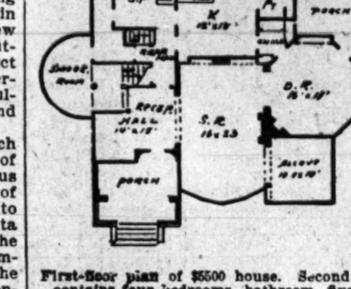
would willingly go to farming, in any district where he would have to depend on the natural rainfall. He knows that the cost of living in a week will not be rendered void because of a week's drought. The farmer in an irrigated region does not have to wait for rain in order to plow, to sow or to cultivate. He has the elements and the seasons practically under his control.

It is impossible within the space reserved for this article to go into detail on the subject of irrigation, the various methods and the expense. There are works published on the subject which can be obtained by those who are interested. suffice it to say that the charge for water is very reasonable in comparison with the benefits that are derived from it. Sometimes the water is sold outright with the land, in which case the settler only has to pay a nominal price for the expense of keeping the ditch in order. In other cases a charge averaging about \$5 per acre per year is made for the water, in which case, of course, less is paid for the land. There are very few settlers on irrigated

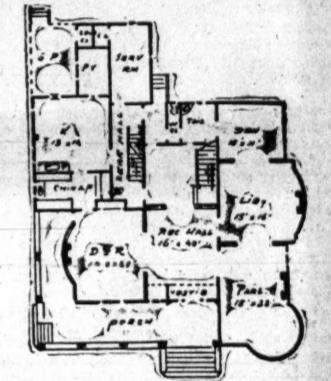
land in Southern California who would willingly go to farming, in any district where he would have to depend on the natural rainfall. He knows that the cost of living in a week will not be rendered void because of a week's drought. The farmer in an irrigated region does not have to wait for rain in order to plow, to sow or to cultivate. He has the elements and the seasons practically under his control.

If it is true that a family in Southern California cannot cultivate a good living, but has aside money on the purchase of land, while in the East the average family finds it hard work to exist on 160 acres, is not ten acres of land in Southern California worth as much as 160 acres in Kansas or Nebraska, or far to speak of the social and climatic advantages which the farmer in Southern California enjoys. Here in this section we have no thunderstorms, no cyclones, no sun-strokes, no damaging freezes. Surely this alone is worth several dollars an acre.

For those, however, who are determined to buy land that does not cost more than \$250 an acre, please look in Southern California. In the great Antelope Valley, in the northern part of Los Angeles county, there are thousands of acres of good grain land which may be purchased at from \$10 to



First-floor plan of \$5500 house. Second story contains four bedrooms, bathroom, five closets, back porch.



First-floor plan of house costing \$7500. Second story contains four bedrooms, sewing room, six closets, linen closet, bathroom.

land in Southern California who would be willing to go back to the old system, and the estimate that can be placed on the value of irrigation is fully shown by the fact that irrigated land of equal quality is worth from two to three times as much as land upon which crops can be grown without irrigation.

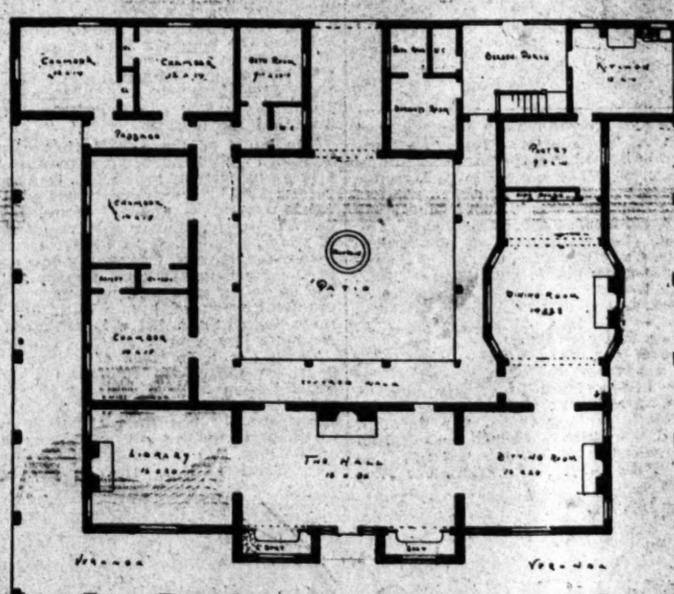
WATER POWER.

Southern California has no more suggestive institution than three notable power plants for utilizing mountain streams. These are located near Redlands, Pomona, and Pasadena. They are suggestive, because they are practical illustrations of the way in which untold thousands of horse power can, and undoubtedly will be, developed in Southern California, and offered for various uses at a minimum of cost.

With the natural tendency to look for utility, the American who stands in delightful Rubio, San Antonio, Mill Creek canyon, is not more impressed with the charming picturesqueness than he is with the future possibilities of the impetuosity of the little streams to get down to the common level of water.

Standing in Rublo Canyon and watching the fine pieces of machinery of Prof. Lowe's designing which carry so many people up the steep incline of the mountain railroad, it seems incredible that little jets of water are the motive power. Yet that is the truth. The water has two sources, one from the falls through Echo Mountain, with a fall of 1250 feet. Another portion is brought from Rubio Canyon, with a fall of 287 feet, and jets of this water are thrown upon Pelton water wheels and 150 horse-power is developed. The power thus removed from nature is transmitted back to the top of Echo Mountain by electricity, and thus used to drive the cable car up and down to the steep grade of 48 per cent.

The San Antonio Electric Light and



FIRST-FLOOR PLAN OF \$20,000 HOUSE BUILT IN THE PURE MISSION STYLE.

den by the water supply of the Hemet dam.

The colonization system of settling on land by the mass never was adopted by the English, the Dutch, and the Huguenots in founding their settlements on the Atlantic coast. However, however, have colonists been started under such favorable auspices as have proved so successful as in Southern California. The colony system gives the individual the opportunity of reaping many of the advantages which can otherwise only be secured by the capitalist. A hundred settlers, each having \$10,000, can effect as great a transformation of a tract of land as a capitalist with \$10,000—more, even, perhaps, because they are all working for themselves and will, therefore, be more likely to make a good showing for the money which they invest. In this manner material advantages, such as stores, creameries, canneries and so forth, can be secured in a short time, whereas individual settlers would have to wait a number of years before they could expect to enjoy such advantages.

The social advantages of this form of settlement are equally striking. From the beginning the settlers feel that they are among friends. As soon as they have their little land they erect their school, lecture hall, and church, and form the nucleus of a public library and literary association. In short, the best features of city and country life are combined, and the cultivation of the soil made a pleasure instead of being a dreary round of toil.

When it comes to the marketing of the products of the land the greatest advantage of co-operative settlement becomes apparent.

A buyer who will not take the trouble to look at the crop of a single settler will be glad to make a long journey for the sake of securing the output of a hundred small farms, and the settler can combine at comparatively small expense to each to preserve their fruit by canning, drying and crystallizing, and can utilize the surplus milk of their cows in turning out a brand of butter and cheese, which, if carefully made, will easily command the top price in the market.

It should be remembered, however, that there are different ways of forming

co-operative associations, and that there is a

workable scheme, as we have said, in

which statement the thousands of heavily-mortgaged farms in the Western States bear eloquent testimony.

Here in Southern California it is a poor kind of a horticulturist who does not manage to clear that amount of money from his account in fruits and vegetables, and especially with a cow and some chickens, meantime enjoying with his family all the delicacies of the season during twelve months of the year, with the social advantages above mentioned in the bargain.

These things something more in detail will be found in the succeeding columns. It should, however, be understood at the outset that even in this favored clime a man cannot make a living on the land without work—without steady persistent work—although

brought upon this plain from the Santa Ana River. Note the results:

Last season Riverside shipped about two thousand five hundred carloads of oranges, worth, on an average, \$500 per carload. There are nearly ten thousand acres of orange groves within a radius of twenty miles of Riverside, said to have a greater per capita income than any other city in the United States. The banks carry average deposits of \$1,200,000. The population in 1880 was 4832, and now is little short of 7000. The assessed valuation of property is nearly \$1,000,000. The one teacher—almost all college graduates—teach 1200 pupils. The public school buildings cost \$135,000. There are fifteen church organizations, with 265 members and \$140,000 worth of property. The Y.M.C.A. has a \$25,000 home and 215 members. There is a

first-story plaster, second story in timber.

outlay for subsistence for the same time was only \$66.06, this being largely for meat, flour, sugar and fresh fruit for canning. The only fruit the family had was a few bunches of berries. After the place yielded berries, peaches, grapes, guavas, oranges, and other pearls. The writer on the 12th of December picked ripe blackberries on Mr. Smith's land. Others were ripening, while on the same canes were blossoms. By June they were plucked from the tree, guavas were ripening, beans and peas ready to gather, and all this within two weeks of Christmas!

Success like this constant watching and care are necessary. The work must be anticipated as much as possible. Everything that can be turned into money must be saved, and when a load of produce is taken to market a load of plant food should be brought back. Mr. Smith considers a properly kept flock of hens a most valuable adjunct to the resources of a small farm, and a constant source of profit. He runs over 100 hens, and there is more profit in this than in any other legitimate business. As the settler's trees grow old, the vegetables growing between will be gradually contracted, and small fruit raising increased.

In this manner material advantages, such as stores, creameries, canneries and so forth, can be secured in a short time, whereas individual settlers would have to wait a number of years before they could expect to enjoy such advantages.

The social advantages of this form of settlement are equally striking. From the beginning the settlers feel that they are among friends. As soon as they have their little land they erect their school, lecture hall, and church, and form the nucleus of a public library and literary association. In short, the best features of city and country life are combined, and the cultivation of the soil made a pleasure instead of being a dreary round of toil.

When it comes to the marketing of the products of the land the greatest advantage of co-operative settlement becomes apparent.

A buyer who will not take the trouble to look at the crop of a single settler will be glad to make a long journey for the sake of securing the output of a hundred small farms, and the settler can combine at comparatively small expense to each to preserve their fruit by canning, drying and crystallizing, and can utilize the surplus milk of their cows in turning out a brand of butter and cheese, which, if carefully made, will easily command the top price in the market.

It should be remembered, however, that there are different ways of forming

co-operative associations, and that there is a

workable scheme, as we have said, in

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first-story plaster, second story in timber.

The grapes were afterwards dug up and replaced by young walnut trees.

The above figures leave \$370 for ex-

penses above the \$1000.

Then Mr. Smith has left out of the account

the family supply of vegetables, the pro-

fit of 20 per cent. on the cost of the

land and improvements, and the in-

crease in value will increase steadily

until within seven or eight years

from the time of setting out two-year-old

trees, the net annual profits under fa-

culties, which is

not possible to give directly in the form of rain.

Horticulture is not the only industry

which is benefited by irrigation.

The desirable points of a more certain crop

and of a larger yield are known

now, especially in the northern part of

the State, where irrigation is not prac-

ticed much, or is not used.

Stock-raising is greatly benefited by irrigation, as pastures are kept green and fresh, and great crops of hay are produced.

Alfalfa, the great forage crop of the West, is raised in great quantities.

With ample water for irrigation, and

plants it to the best variety of or-

anges and lemons. At the end of three

</

here for 5 cents a pound, and California raisins at the same price; fresh muscat grapes, 2 cents a pound; great, luscious, fresh strawberries, 15 cents a box, or 25 cents a dozen; fresh figs, 3 cents a pound; blackberries, 10 cents a pound; guavas, 5 cents a box; walnuts, 10 cents a pound, and almonds, olives, chestnuts and peanut nuts at the same price. There are many other kinds of fruits and nuts are all grain in and around Los Angeles, and are fresh from the markets from one year's end to the other. Even in January, when rivers and lakes in the East are frozen solid, and when no person dare venture out of doors without being fur-coated at every point, one can still buy fruit of any fruit store in the city and count more than a dozen different varieties of fresh fruits, all grown in this locality.

Notwithstanding the fact that from six to a dozen houses have been erected every day in Los Angeles during the past year, there is a great demand for houses. Rents are by no means unreasonable. A handsome, well-constructed flat of six rooms, bath-room, kitchen and every modern improvement can be had for \$20 to \$30 a month; a cottage of five rooms, with bath-room, kitchen and outside house connection, with wavy lawn and flowers, for \$15 a month; a modestly good one but ten minutes' distance from the business center of the city, with cable or electric car facilities, for \$12 a month. Furnished single rooms can be had for \$4 a month, and even less in some quarters, and two unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping can be rented for from \$6 to \$8 a month, according to locality.

Board is cheap in Los Angeles. The city abounds with restaurants of all classes, where excellent meals may be had at reasonable prices to suit everybody, from 15 cents upwards. The troublesome question of diet has been solved to some extent solved in this section by the utilization of Chinese and Japanese. A good Chinese boy may be had for \$15 or \$20 a month. The mildness of the climate considerably lessens the amount of housework that has to be performed in the shape of washing, etc.

Wood is rather expensive in Los Angeles, but petroleum, gasoline and gas are largely utilized for cooking purposes, while for heating very little fuel is necessary. The older houses are not provided with fire places, but the evenings are sometimes quite chilly, and a good-sized open fireplace is a welcome addition to a residence.

Before closing this subdivision a few words should be said for the benefit of those who are thinking of coming to this section for the purpose of obtaining a medical education. Letters are frequently received from students asking inquiries as to salaries and wages that are paid here for clerks, assistants, book-keepers and others. It would be an act of unkindness to refrain from informing these people that Los Angeles is one of the very worst cities in the United States for those who are seeking employment of this nature. The mild climate of this section has attracted large numbers of invalids and families in which there is an invalid member. These people have frequently enough means to pay their living expenses, and anything that can be earned is so much extra and serves as pocket money. However it happens that Los Angeles is crowded with applicants for positions in stores and offices, and the wages paid for such labor are small.

The same remark hold true in regard to physicians. There are in Los Angeles about 200 lawyers, some of whom are making a good living, others are barely paying expenses, and a good many are not even doing that. Of physicians there are nearly 200. The large number of invalids who come to Los Angeles seek employment to a certain extent, but still cannot be said that this is a good field for practice unless they possess exceptional ability, and are able to wait a year or two before they make much of an income. Of real estate agents, Los Angeles has more than its share. City directory gives the names of over 300. How they all make a living is somewhat of a mystery. With small stores for the sale of produce, notions, etc., Los Angeles is also liberally provided.

The large amount of building and other improvement that is going forward furnishes employment to a large number of mechanics and laborers, but the local supply is fully equal to the demand. For what class of people, then, it may be asked, is there an opening in Los Angeles?

The man who has pluck and energy, and industry, who is willing to put his hands to anything for a start, and who has sufficient means to keep him for six months or a year until he can find some opening, need not be afraid to come to Los Angeles. In this enterprising and progressive city there is opportunity for all, and they will succeed sooner or later. This opening in this section, however, is for men of small capital, who understand farming. This subject is treated of on another page.

Smart Bicycling Suits.

(Harper's Bazaar.) Two kinds of materials are used at this season for smart bicycling suits. Those of English or Holland fabric are made of cotton for days, while others of tweed, serge or cravatette are for uncertain weather. Mohair suits are also liked as something between, as they are of medium weight.

The choicer suits sent to Newport, London and Paris have a short skirt reaching to the seat, and the padres walked from mission to mission, varying in distances from thirty to fifty miles, as they desired to persecute the flesh for righteousness sake. These monks were allowed but \$40 a year in way of compensation for their services, but so they were obliged to economize in meat, and they made it up in the way of more enjoyment-eating and drinking, and they were "intemperate" in these.

At four points, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Monterey and San Francisco, military posts were planted, and each post supplied with four pieces of heavy artillery. It was the design that each post should protect five of the missions, thus covering a territory of more than a hundred and seventy miles north and south.

Seventy soldiers manned each fort, but the chief employment of the military men was in following and bringing back runaway Indians and constant effort to keep them within the fold. The Indians were as fanatical for freedom as they were for the missions, and did not intimidate all of the dusky brethren.

The increase of membership kept pace with the financial prosperity. About fifty thousand Indians were taken in. Those most easily converted were the Indians who had been brought in as slaves for agriculture, and they were not without resentment. They coveted

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THE OLD MISSIONS.

COMING OF THE FRANCISCANS—HOW THE MISSIONS WERE BUILT—GROWTH OF THE CHURCH AND ITS WEALTH—THE FINAL DOWNFALL AND LOSS OF INFLUENCE.

N UMEROUS towns and places along the Coast of California which bear saintly names owe their origin not to Mexican settlers, but to the Franciscan Fathers who came from Spain through the gateway of Mexico prior to the signing of the Declaration of Independence. These monks seemed to be so thoroughly imbued with sanctity that everything before them had a saintly aspect. They were such worshippers of the church leaders who had preceded them that they bestowed the revered names upon inanimate objects, and further than this they brought emblems to perpetuate a remembrance of the leader of their order. Fathers were planted because their boughs had carpeted the pathway of the Savior at the time of His last ride into Jerusalem. The olive was set beside the palm as it had been a silent witness of the agony on the memorable night in the garden of Gethsemane, and the acacia was grafted with others for its long, willowy and flexible branches, thickly studded with needle-like thorns, had been woven into a crown and used at Golgotha.

The padres, headed by Father Junipero Serra, brought with them architects and artists, masons and carpenters for the purpose of establishing missions among the red men of the Coast. The work began at San Diego in 1769 and the ruins of the first adobe edifice in Old Mission Valley today, the root fair in the earth, and the stone crumbled back to dust; but the palms, olives and the sweet-scented acacia still thrive near the desolate pile.

The second mission was founded a year later at Monterey, and named San Carlos. The whole wide approach to the church was paved with vermiculite, and arched with stone and tile and altar equipments for the purpose of establishing missions among the red men of the Coast. The work began at San Diego in 1769 and the ruins of the first adobe edifice in Old Mission Valley today, the root fair in the earth, and the stone crumbled back to dust; but the palms, olives and the sweet-scented acacia still thrive near the desolate pile.

The change of life and the removal of the Tehachapi Mountains, but do we really know what comprises Southern California? Probably not, in most cases, for if one will stretch an imaginary line from Tehachapi south, along the eastern bases of the Sierra Madre, San Bernardino, San Jacinto and Julian range of mountains, to the Mexican line, he will find that all of that lying east of this line is comparatively a desert, while that portion on the west is Southern California proper.

A year or so later another church was built of chalk stone five miles from the adobe, and christened with the name of the Tehachapi Mountains, but do we really know what comprises Southern California? Probably not, in most cases, for if one will stretch an imaginary line from Tehachapi south, along the eastern bases of the Sierra Madre, San Bernardino, San Jacinto and Julian range of mountains, to the Mexican line, he will find that all of that lying east of this line is comparatively a desert, while that portion on the west is Southern California proper.

It is of this eastern part, comprising nearly three-fourths of Southern California territory, that I will speak in this article.

Considering that it is three-fourths of the territory, it contains nearly thirty thousand square miles. It is 280 miles long and 120 miles wide, approximately. At its northern end lies the celebrated Death Valley, while at its southern extremity stretches out the Colorado Desert. In ancient times this desert was an immense

and careful repart, are in a fair state of preservation; the latter, however, is opened only once a year, excepting to visitors who are willing to pay 10 cents to view its interior.

The limited space of a newspaper article will allow the mention of but a few of the twenty-one missions founded, and twenty-nine churches erected between the line of Mexico and San Rafael, a distance of nearly seven hundred miles.

The seventh, and one of the largest and finest, was located at Capistrano, fifty miles inland from Los Angeles. This is now known as San Juan Capistrano. The great edifice was thrown down by an earthquake in 1812, and thirty Indians belonging to the mission were killed. One shot them if one is a good shot, and sit down in the evening in the shadow of the uplifted hills and cook and eat one's own game. Nature is kinder to the Indians than to those who have come to this country. Somebody has called this strangely-formed country "the soul of Michael Angelo and of Beethoven," and it was the same man who understood to have described some of the sights in the West.

The people who have undertaken to make this island attractive have built piers and brought out steam launches which circumnavigate the island in a short time. In various places about the island the traveler finds ancient sites of Indian towns which have a name in Los Angeles, visitors and anybody

in Los Angeles reach the island by boat in three and a half hours. The little boat in itself brings the traveler in contact with the ocean breeze, and lands him on the pier in such condition that he will enjoy the feast of "rough" while still enjoying the feast of vision. A party may find camp grounds of any dimensions.

A coach road is between Avalon and the limestone, and over this are run tally-ho coaches with a driver and a place called Little Harbor Inn. In the interior the man with a gun and a huntsman's eye can find quail and mountain goat. They are not on the island to look at. One can shoot them if one is a good shot, and sit down in the evening in the shadow of the uplifted hills and cook and eat one's own game. Nature is kinder to the Indians than to those who have come to this country. Somebody has called this strangely-formed country "the soul of Michael Angelo and of Beethoven," and it was the same man who understood to have described some of the sights in the West.

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How Things Grow

BOUNTEOUS MOTHER EARTH,

No section of the United States and few sections of the world produce a greater variety of profitable crops than does Southern California. It is not the intention of the Times in this number to go into detail regarding the many products of the soil that are successfully raised here. This has been done to some extent in previous issues. There are also works on the subject to which those who desire detailed information are referred. All that we shall attempt in this issue is to give a brief outline of the multitudinous products that grow with wonderful rapidity and attain such rare perfection under the summer sun of Southern California.

Foremost in importance among the crops raised in this section is the royal orange, the king of fruits. At the son of the year old orange orchard, with its large fruit that begins to attain a fair size, is something of a disappointment to many new arrivals who

are immense, but the price will, of course, fall off as a larger amount of the fruit is produced. Other members of the citrus family, which have only been grown here on a very limited scale, but offer great possibilities, are the lime and lemon.

Just now the vineyards of Southern California are at their best, loaded down with green and purple fruit, some of which is ripe, while the later varieties are beginning to turn color. There are not so many acres of vineyard around Los Angeles as there used to be. The town has spread over many of them, and others have been dug up to make way for fruit land is more than likely. To what uses the visitors should go to the San Gabriel Valley and Anaheim, while the leading raisin-grape producing sections are at Riverside, Etowanda, in San Bernardino county, and in the Cajon Valley of San Diego county.

The prune orchards are now in their glory. In an average year the slender little trees are loaded with wonderful clusters of prunes. This has proved to be one of the most profitable of the deciduous fruits in Southern California, and a very large area has been planted during the past few years. Pomona Valley is the leading center of prune culture in Southern California.

There is no more beautiful tree than the fig, with its broad, spreading branches and dense growth of large leaves, making a grove shaded against the noonday sun. The fig tree has a shingle roof, and much more pleasant. Three crops of fruit are borne every year by this noble tree. The second crop is now ripening. The black fig was largely planted by the Mission fathers. Since then improved white varieties have been introduced and dried on a small scale, but this industry is still in its infancy.

The apricot is a fruit of which eastern people know little. In California where it flourishes—especially in Southern California—it is the most popular deciduous fruit that is grown, and is sold at prices that place it within the reach of all, being retailed in an average season at 3 and 4 cents a pound, while by the time it reaches the market canners at one-fourth of that price. The apricot comes into the market early, closely following the cherry, and only the late varieties now remain. The tree is a beautiful one, with compact, close foliage.

The results of many section of the country outside of the coast or the peach, but they should young California peach orchard to know what nature can do in this line, when at her best. The precocity of these trees here is wonderful, two-year-old trees often being loaded with fruit. The peach is made in Southern California from June to October, one variety rapidly succeeding another.

Another luscious fruit is the nectarine, which tree is only distinguishable by an expert from a peach tree. It has a delicate strawberry flavor and resembles a cross between an apricot and a plum. These trees look very pretty, with

the smooth, red fruit peeping out among the leaves.

The apple has been comparatively neglected in Southern California. For long time there was an idea that this climate is too warm to raise apples of good flavor, but it has been shown that apples raised near the coast and in the mountains have no superior in the world for size, appearance and flavor.

The pear is another fruit that can be enjoyed by the foreigner in this section in almost perfection during many months of the year, from July to November. The trees begin to bear quite young and bear large crops. The Bartlett, known in England as the "Williams," and in France as the "Bon Chretien," is the king of California pears, and it fully deserves the position which it holds. At the present time it may be found in perfection throughout Southern California, from Santa Barbara to the Mexican line.

Here and there may be seen orchards of a tree of delicate appearance, closely resembling the peach, on which at this time of year are thick clusters of greenish-yellow fruits, the windings of olive down upon them. This is the almond, a somewhat capricious tree, which has failed in a good many places, but is now successfully cultivated in some of the more elevated sections, notably in

that cherries could not be successfully raised here, but of late this idea has been proved unfounded. During the past season fine cherries were raised, which have been brought to Los Angeles from Eagle Rock Valley and other sections. They are found to succeed especially well in the more elevated regions.

In some of the orchards of this section, generally planted between the trees, the visitor may see rows of bushes from three to five feet high, which bear an resemblance to the plants which are seen from a distance. The fruit that is borne upon these bushes, which is now ripening, looks like an exaggerated currant, about the size of an average plum. It is the guava, one of the most delicious fruits raised in California, or anywhere else, for that matter. The flavor resembles that of the "tox" flavor of the black currant, or Catawba grape. The bush bears heavy crops and the fruit is in market during a large part of the year. There are several varieties, some being red and others yellow. It is from the large yellow variety that the celebrated guava jelly is made, which is one of the highest price in the markets of the world.

One of the first questions asked by the new arrival in Southern California is in regard to the groves of trees with

in some sections of Southern California.

It is a month now since the luscious watermelon began to make its appearance in our markets. Southern California has never devoted much attention to the raising of watermelons, but so that a man has to ride on horseback to harvest his crop.

In looking over a Southern California landscape from an elevation, the visitor will notice here and there patches of dark green standing out conspicuously amid the russet hue which characterizes the uncultivated land. These fields of melons are the most valuable foreign plant in the world. Two crops may be cut the first year, and after the third year from three to six or more crops, yielding from one to two tons to the acre at each cutting.

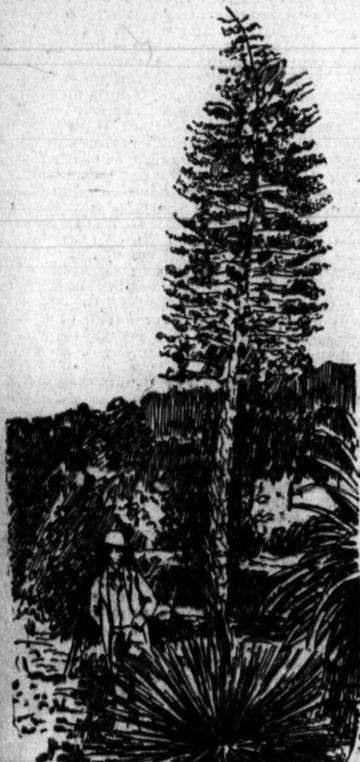
Animals are pastured in the fields and

results are achieved from best culture here than in any other part of the world.

Just south of Los Angeles there are thousands of acres of onions. A large portion of this land is cultivated by Chinamen who know how to make big money out of the "spuds." White men might do that also, and some of them do. The yield often runs from 10,000 to 15,000 pounds an acre, and the price in an average year varies from 50 cents to 75 cents per hundred pounds.

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Onions also yield heavily, two hundred sacks being a fair crop of the smaller varieties, while an acre has



BLOSSOM OF YUCCA, TWENTY-ONE FEET HIGH, A GROWTH OF THIRTY DAYS.

have formed romantic ideas about the orange tree, and on the contrary, when the air is filled with the perfume of the blossoms and the myriad of golden globes hang embowered in their framework of green, the fullest expectations of the strangers are realized. Under such conditions an orange grove is indeed a beautiful sight, especially when in the background rises a snow-capped mountain. Not only is it beautiful, but also very profitable. At the same time, an orange grove is something that a poor man cannot successfully handle. Land adapted to this purpose is expensive, and one has to wait several years before there is any return. Every one, however, can afford to have a few orange trees on his place for family use.

The lemon, the companion tree of the orange, has a lighter shade of green, and is easily distinguishable to the practiced eye at considerable distance. Large numbers of these trees have been planted during the last few years, many considering it more profitable than the orange, while, unlike the orange, the supply is still behind the demand. A great advantage of the lemon is that it can be picked during many months of the year, and then stored to await a good market.

Another variety of citrus fruit that has lately come into great favor is the pomelo or grapefruit, which looks like a Brobdingnagian orange, of a pale yellow color. The supply of this fruit is at present very limited and the profits



GOLD OF OPHIR ROSE BUSH.
(From photo.)

dark-green foliage, of a silvery gray on the under side, that look much like willow. This is another tree that is unknown in the East, but is destined to play an important part in the future of California. It is a tree upon which several nations of Europe mainly depend for their income. The berries of the olive trees are beginning to assume size, and will be some time yet before they are black and are ready to gather. Few branches of horticulture have made more rapid growth in Southern California during the past few years than olive culture, of which the most important center is Pomona. The easterner who only knows of the olive from the importations which come from the Orient, and taste like soap, will experience a new and delightful sensation when, for the first time, he eats a properly-cured, ripe California olive. He will have to wait several months yet before he can do this. The United States depends for its supply of absolutely-pure oil on olive oil, and the demand for pickled olives has grown so rapidly of late that it keeps the producers busy to supply the fruit in that shape.

Yet another tree that is strange to the eastern man is the loquat, or Japanese plum. It is a handsome evergreen, with large, oval leaves of a silver-gray color beneath. It bears clusters of light-yellow fruit, resembling the plum, and, like all other fruits which come out of the "mysterious East," contains a very large proportion of stone to the amount of fruit. The fruit has a pleasant acid flavor, and excellent jelly can be made from it.

Among the more tropical fruits that are raised here on a limited scale in the yards and on farms are the banana, which imports its fruit in sheltered localities; the date, which grows into a handsome, tall tree, but seldom ripens its fruit outside of the Colorado Desert; the chirimoya, or custard apple, and several others, including the pineapple, which has been raised to a limited extent in this section.

There is no month in the year when berries of some description are not found in the market. Strawberries appear early in June, blackberries come in about the same time and last until late in the fall. The crop of the fruits raised around here are remarkable, and it is not an uncommon thing for a family to make a good living from a single acre planted to strawberries, blackberries and raspberries. The currant, like the cherry, has been little planted here, the market being supplied from the northern part of the State. Probably if thorough experiments were made it would be found that the currant might be successfully raised on a commercial scale.

also given rations of cut hay. Unless the ground is naturally very moist, alfalfa must be well irrigated.

Up in Ventura and Santa Barbara

counties may be seen thousands upon

thousands of acres of lima beans. Ven-

ture county alone shipped nearly 200

carloads in one season, of which 100

carloads went from one ranch of 1350

acres.

Down at Chino there is a sight which

can be seen in few other sections of

the United States. Here are about 5000

acres of land on one ranch is sugar

beets, which are worked up at the great

factory that will have distributed this

season some \$600,000 among the settlers.

This is the best beet factory in

Southern California, but there is room

for a score of others, as the demand

is practically unlimited, and far better

yielded as much as 650 sacks. The place

to see onions, celery, cabbage and similar crops growing to perfection is in the peat lands near Westminster, in Orange county, where wonderful crops are raised.

The visitor who wants to see big examples should go down to the Dowsay region, where he may perhaps find one that tips the scale at 275 pounds, a weight recorded at the Chamber of Commerce.

Peanuts are grown here and there on a small scale, but not more than sufficient to supply the home demand.

Land has become so valuable in Southern California that no purposes that live stock has been driven into the background—into more sparsely-settled sections, where cheap ranches may be had.

Ever since the early Spanish days, Southern California has been famous for its feed and breeding horses. Horses develop here at a remarkably early age, and Southern California will rival the rural Kentucky as a horse-breeding section.

The celebrated stables of "Lucky" Baldwin and E. J. Rose in the San Gabriel Valley are known all over the world. More about horses will be found on another page.

The open range of cattle is almost a thing of the past in Southern California. A large portion of the supply is brought from Arizona.

It is not many years since the hills of this section were covered with hundreds of thousands of sheep, but they have had to give way to the traction car, and the admittance of free wool has for the time put a finishing touch to the industry in this section.

The dairy business is the only branch of the live stock industry that is making progress here. Southern California now produces a large amount of fine cheese and butter. The principal cheese and cheese factories are in the Los Nietos Valley and in Orange county.

The raising of hogs has been given an impetus from the establishment of a packing-house in Los Angeles, which offers a ready market at good prices for all that can be had here, and cries aloud for more.

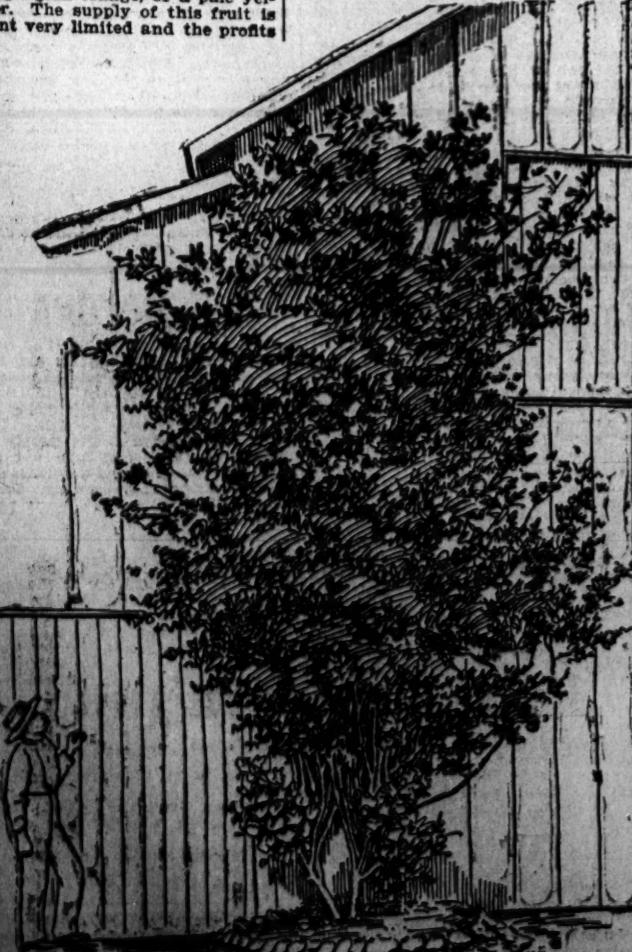
Eggs rarely go below 15 cents per dozen, and the price often climbs up to 40 cents. Many Southern California farmers owe their first start toward success to their flocks of hens.

California white-sage honey is famous all over the world. The honey yield of Southern California is worth probably \$250,000 annually.

For a number of years efforts have been made in the line of silk culture, and with some success. A more ambitious attempt in this line is now being made near San Diego. There are several ostrich farms in Southern California, which are worth visiting. One of the principal farms is at Norwalk, in Los Angeles county. Feathers are in great demand, and the industry is said to pay well.

PROFITS.

The subject of the profits that can be made from the cultivation of the soil in California is a dangerous one to touch upon. The returns differ greatly under varying circumstances, they depend so largely on the soil, the method of cultivation, the nature of the



GERANIUM BUSH, TWENTY-TWO FEET HIGH. (From photo.)



OLEANDER BUSH, EIGHT-INCH GROWTH FROM AN EIGHT-INCH SLIP.

season and the state of the market, that it is impossible to give any general information on this subject that would be of practical value. In some cases where one man makes a large sum from his land, his neighbor on land immediately adjoining may not cover his expenses. The former considers fruit-growing a success, while the latter will tell you it is a failure.

Much harm has been done by the indiscriminate production of figures showing exceptionally large returns from crops raised in this section, without the necessary explanation that such yields cannot be depended upon as a regular thing. In this way many false expectations have been raised by the minds of enterprising people and followed by disappointment, although the returns which these people have received from their orchards and fields have probably been far greater than they could have hoped to make on the same amount of investment in the East. The following figures, showing the average yield per acre, are given in various Southern California crops during the past few years, are compiled from thoroughly authentic sources and may be relied upon. They show what can be done in this section under favorable conditions. From this, of course, must be deducted the cost of cultivating the land and harvesting the crop: Oranges, \$600; \$550; \$400; \$300; lemons, \$450; apricots, \$415; \$400; peaches, \$250; figs, \$550; \$400; olives, \$1000; pears, \$250; walnuts, \$335; \$340; prunes, \$515; \$465; \$493; blackberries, \$350; \$40; strawberries, \$300; peaches, \$180; peach-peppers, \$112; asparagus, \$14.40; chip-peppers, \$1600.

These figures, although representing results achieved under the most favorable circumstances, are by no means isolated cases, but could be duplicated many times every year in the case of some products, when the seasons and market are favorable. They are often given as examples of what is sometimes accomplished, and not for the purpose of inducing the would-be settler in Southern California to anticipate any such returns year after year. It requires but a little reflection to show that this could not be the case. Land which would yield such an average every year would not be offered for sale at one-fourth of the value of a single year's product. These figures may be divided by three and still leave profits sufficient to satisfy any reasonable person.

TOBACCO.

Among the new crops which it is believed by many might be profitably cultivated in Southern California is tobacco. Mr. Culp, who has been raising tobacco in Santa Clara county for a number of years, recently sent through his secretary, a long letter to the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce in reply to an inquiry in regard to the prospects for raising tobacco.

The writer commences by stating that he has made experiments with tobacco in California have met with failure, so far as raising a merchantable article is concerned. Mr. Culp has been raising tobacco in California for thirty-five years, and it is only within the past three or four years that he has overcome his difficulties and produced a leaf perfect in texture and of a flavor equal to Cuban-grown tobacco, preceding Cuban tobacco in some respects. The writer then proceeds:

"Mr. Culp has fifty acres under cultivation this year. He raises two crops per year, the first averaging 1000 pounds of cured product, the second crop, which grows in the fall, averaging 1500 pounds of 500 pounds of cured product to the acre, making a gross product of 1500 pounds of cured tobacco per acre each year. The tobacco which he transplanted in April is now cutting. Thus his work goes on continually. His product of 1500 pounds per year gives him, at 75 cents per pound, \$375 per acre. The entire cost of planting, caring for, harvesting and preparing for the market aggregated about \$100 per acre, leaving a profit per acre of \$275. Mr. Culp has usually sold his crop in the eastern market, as he has sold in large quantities and has been compelled to buy in larger quantities than our buyers. A market exists, however, on this Coast, for all the tobacco raised here which comes up to the Culp standard of excellence. Mr. Culp employs on his plantation four men, who are able to afford to all the field labor in the growing and care of the crop."

"There is no State in the Union which offers to the tobacco-grower such climatic advantages for the growth of this crop as does California. In the older tobacco-growing States there is either too much or too little rain, then wind or hail storms or frosts prevail, either early or late in the season, which is fatal to the tobacco crop. For this reason, 500,000 pounds of tobacco grown annually in the United States is grown in small patches, each grower planting but a few acres, owing to the uncertainty of a successful harvest."

"Owing to the climatic conditions and soil, however, we find many advantages here which do not obtain them elsewhere. The tobacco naturally grows rank and strong here, but as this matter of strength is entirely under the control of the grower, he can almost raise his product to order, as far as strength is concerned, and this also with reference to the texture of the leaf, which he can make as fine as he may wish to."

"The season for planting tobacco in California extends over a period of four months, while in other tobacco sections of the United States the time during which it is safe to plant is but a short period. Their cutting season extends also over the same short period, while the tobacco-grower of California has from four to five months in which to harvest his crop. In fact, the season is so long in California in which tobacco can be grown, that the work of planting can be done every day for four months, and the work of harvesting follows without a break. This is a great advantage to the California planter to grow large crops with the assistance of but a few men. During the proper growing season of tobacco in California destructive winds, heavy rain, and hail storms and frosts are unheard of."

"The cigar and raisin raising districts of the East, an average of one hundred dollars per acre is expended annually for fertilizers, an expense which the strength and natural fertility of our soil will save us from for many years to come. This is a very material saving. It is the largest item of expense ever entering into the cultivation of cigar tobacco. Mr. Culp, after expending more than \$30,000 in fertilizers, and after thoroughly testing their effects on one hundred acres of land for a period of ten years concluded there were no comparative benefits derivable from fertilizing California lands, for tobacco production."

"Conceding these to be facts, there is no reason why, in two years from this date, California should not produce as much tobacco as the producing States, as for instance Kentucky, the value of whose tobacco crop in 1893 was nearly equal to the value of the wheat crop of the same year. To be more exact, the value of the wheat crop of the year 1893, in California, aggregated \$16,480,400. The acreage under cultivation in California in 1893, required to produce the sum above mentioned, amounted to 2,820,400 acres. The

eastern tobacco crop of the United States for the year of 1893 was produced on 702,552 acres of land.

"When we take into consideration the one single State produces tobacco nearly equal in value to the product of our 2,820,400 acres of land, and that notwithstanding the vast amount of tobacco produced in the United States as in the countries which border on the Mediterranean. Then in addition to the demand for oil tobacco imported into the United States last year, being over fifteen million of dollars, and that California has within its borders over one million acres of land well adapted to the production of tobacco, it would seem that the tobacco industry could furnish the means of bringing about that newer of desperation, not to go to extremes of desperation. Chico tobacco lands in Kentucky rental for \$50 per acre per annum, while lands in the cigar-tobacco sections of the States, lands known to produce fine wrappers, rent easily at \$100 per acre per annum.

"The following article on the olive industry was recently contributed by H. G. Tinsley of Pomona to the New York Tribune, and is reproduced from that journal:

"When the present season of orcharding in California shall have come to a standstill during the latter part of this month July, there will be seven hundred thousand more olive trees in this State than there were at the beginning of the year. The rapid growth of the olive industry in California, indeed throughout the Southwest, is one of the marvels of horticulture on the West Coast. There is good reason to believe that in another year the number of olive trees will exceed the growth of olives in the Golden State will rank well along with that of oranges in the matter of the production of wealth, and the capital invested. Never has any agricultural or horticultural pursuit made such rapid strides in the land of big enterprises and new and rare ideas, as that of planting and cultivating olive orchards. Six years ago there were less than seven hundred acres of these groves in all California, and three-fourths of these were in Southern California. The next year, that is in 1889, the acreage was increased by some nine thousand acres. The rare financial success that the bottlers of olive oil had the sellers of the fruit in its

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early and dietic virtues of olive oil, to its great superiority as a food product over lard and other similar preparations, and as soon as it can be obtained at a moderate price it will undoubtedly become a favorite in the consumption of the United States as in the countries which border on the Mediterranean. Then in addition to the demand for oil tobacco imported into the United States last year, being over fifteen million of dollars, and that California has within its borders over one million acres of land well adapted to the production of tobacco, it would seem that the tobacco industry could furnish the means of bringing about that newer of desperation, not to go to extremes of desperation. Chico tobacco lands in Kentucky rental for \$50 per acre per annum, while lands in the cigar-tobacco sections of the States, lands known to produce fine wrappers, rent easily at \$100 per acre per annum.

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SANTA BARBARA IN SUMMER.

SANTA Barbara is pre-eminent by a city of homes. Most of her people own their own habitations, and it is this that accounts for the picturesque cottages and residences dotting the streets and by-ways of this section. Wherever you see a residence in this city, you see one surrounded by well-kept grounds, flowers, blooming in every nook and corner of the yard, and rose vines creeping over the porches and lattice work of the residence.

It must not be supposed that because there are many persons of wealth living in Santa Barbara, there is no one who toils or spins in the community. It is the very presence of the well-to-do that gives the working class an opportunity to gain a good living.

Those wealthy persons who have come to Santa Barbara to enjoy its beautiful climate and feast their eyes upon its delightful scenery, have been the cause of advancing the prosperity of the place, for they have built fine homes, and some of them have erected fine blocks. The wealthy element maintains the carpenter, the wheelwright and the blacksmith, and have caused the houses of business to continue their ceaseless revolutions in the Channel City. As it is a city of resort, it has no large manufacturing establishments to build it up, therefore must rely upon the climate and scenery to induce the influx of those seeking health and pleasure.

However, Santa Barbareños are beginning to look beyond the mere fact that this city is a winter resort, and are considering questions that will place it

makes as fine a hedge as the boxwood, and with its magnificent coloring, a most attractive feature.

As much might be said of all the flower plants grown in Santa Barbara. A volume could be filled with descriptions of the beautiful roses of every variety that picture her gardens. The mere statement of the wealth of roses and flowers used during her flower festivals is sufficient proof of the glory of Santa Barbara as the home of the rose.

UP THE COAST.

A Midsummer Day in Northern Santa Barbara County.

All the spots described in this letter cannot be visited in a day, nor a week, nor a month. Neither can they be fully understood by reading and reflection. Even the mellow sunlight and balmy atmosphere must be seen, felt, existed in, in order to be appreciated. There is only one Southern California, and there is nothing with which to compare it. I will take the reader on an imaginary what is here to be seen, experienced and enjoyed, and will leave it for the visitor to decide which portion of the many interesting features shall be included in the first day's journey when the contemplated visit to this section shall have become a reality.

THE FLORA OF SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

Santa Barbara, in a great measure, earned its reputation as a flower-loving and flower-growing community from its oft-repeated flower shows and floral festivals, in consequence of which the city is known as the "City of

make, owing to the condition of the financial world, will be erected this winter or next spring. A fine building will be erected on State street within the coming two months, an edifice that will approximate in value \$40,000.

This is not the only place in this county that feels the warmth of returning prosperity. Lompoc and Guadalupe, cities to the north of here, and Carpinteria and Santa Ynez, to the south, are experiencing a general and advancement. Lompoc is at this time singularly progressive, which may be accounted for by the near completion of the Coast road into that section. A number of blocks have been lately erected here, while a new high school building, an Episcopal church edifice, and a residence, which we find that Lompoc is keeping up her pace.

Guadalupe is feeling renewed life and activity, produced by the completion of the Coast road to that point. Railroad connections, north and south, have caused the population of Guadalupe to increase rapidly. This town is materially benefited by being the shipping point for a large cattle region. Besides, it has a good agricultural region upon which to draw for advancement. The most important building constructed in Guadalupe this year was the railroad depot of the Southern Pacific Railway Company. Besides this, there have been a number of residences erected.

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We lunch at the foot of Zaca Mountain, by a trout stream, in the shade of great spreading live oak trees. A true sportsman cannot resist the temptation to land a few trout before proceeding further. Mountain quail are calling on every side. Rabbits, squirrels and wildcats, with an occasional bear or lion, for those who have lost him, and for our sportsmen, knew that this is really as fine hunting grounds for deer as can be found on the California Coast, they would refuse to move camp until their thirst for glory in this line had been thoroughly satisfied, but the beautiful Zaca is still, and the beautiful Zaca is still.

On top of the mountain, and by here, drop up the canyon and over very steep places, we reach it by the middle of the afternoon. We will not attempt to describe the charms of this resort. It was quite warm coming up the canyon, the mercury registering 90 in the shade, and the thermometer 95 at the summit of the cone-shaped peak just back of the lake, from which point we turn our eyes on the valley below.

The sky is clear, of course, and a gentle sea breeze fans our faces as we look westward. The same view from this point is extremely enchanting.

Point Sal Mountain, which forms a portion of the southern boundary of the valley, is bathing its feet in the placid waters of the Pacific ocean, four miles away. The mountains and the surrounding lands are devoted almost exclusively to dairying, and at a convenient point in the valley is located a creamery which handles the milk from four thousand cows. Near by is the town of Guadalupe, to which point the new coast line of the Southern Pacific Railway is now completed.

To the north and east of town everything is bacon, potato, and more beans for miles around.

The Arroyo Grande and Nipomo Valleys to the right are but extensions of the Santa Maria plain, and are distinctly visible with their orchards, grain and bean fields, and herds of dairy cows grazing on the rolling hills.

At the end of field-glasses we can plainly see the steamers plying in and out of Port Hartford, fully sixty miles distant, in San Luis Obispo County.

From this point the Pacific Coast road way extends down the coast and into the heart of the agricultural regions of Santa Barbara County. It has been estimated that one-third of the bean crop of the southern coast is annually shipped by this route to market.

Pismo Beach, which forms the coast boundary of San Luis Bay, is plainly visible with its half dozen or three trainloads, of ten cars or more to the train of oranges, today added a trainload of lemons and tomorrow in addition trainloads of grain and hay and vegetables, and miscellaneous fruits are transported in various scenes in Riverside, and scenes which are repeated day after day for more than six months of the year, and this, too, with only one-third of the acreage set to citrus and deciduous fruit in bearing, and thousands of acres of grain and hay lands are brought under fast-developing irrigation systems.

It is this condition of things that has made Riverside so desirable for homes.

With the numerous and bountiful water supplies, magnificent homes for sale, with less pretentious and yet beautiful for those in more moderate circumstances, and the results, all surrounded by the spreading pepper, the walnut and the fig, the more symmetrical grevilla, cypriss, spruce, palm, magnolia, and the stately eucalyptus, and scores of other trees which thrive in Southern California. We can find no more delicious wild hyacinths than those in the blue-spiked wild hyacinths that cover uncultivated parts of this valley in the early spring months. Although San Jacinto is isolated from the other mission valleys, it is the mission that the first settlers discovered and appropriated these broad, fertile acres as early as 1809.

There is many an interesting bit of early Spanish history connected with the great San Jacinto plain, a plain which is thirty miles long and twenty miles broad.

Stories of Indian uprisings and massacres, and the doings of the Spanish soldiers, and the dons of

the missions, which are so gaudy and colorful, make this a favorite resort with many tourists and campers.

Following down the Santa Ynez River we see Los Olivos Valley, nestled among the hills, the present terminus of the San Coast Railway. Here is the greatest accumulation of olive orchards of deciduous fruits and fields of grain. Following the line of the Pacific Coast Railway through a low range of hills we see the Los Alamos Valley, with its town of the same name, surrounded by grain and fruit farms, dairy and stock ranches.

In the mouth of the Santa Ynez River lies the Lompoc Valley, one of the most

important of the group, noted for the richness of its soil and the general thrift and prosperity of its citizens.

The chief products of this valley are mustard, beans, vegetables and fruit, especially apples.

Of course it is not expected that all

classes of people can be pleased with any set of conditions and environments.

Tastes will differ. Riverside is not intended for those who take pleasure in the quiet life of a great city, nor

would it be suitable for those who care only for the society of millionaires.

But those who enjoy the life of the highest order and who love intelligence and refinement, and who appreciate a community where the tone is in the ascendency, and where here are all the adornments and advantages nature can furnish, could not fail to be pleased with Riverside.

Such people have sought and are seeking homes in this city. There need be no better proof given of this than the fact that there are at present, while many millions are close, more than a dozen beautiful homes in course of construction within the city limits, and many more on larger tracts on the immediate outside.

The only drawback in midsummer, or

in the winter, is the Santa Ynez River

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In this vicinity are asphaltum and bituminous mines, the product of which is shipped over the Union for street-paving and other purposes.

The tower where the Southern Pacific Company is boring for oil at the head of the Santa Maria Valley, with every indication of success. There are more than two million acres of arable land in sight, all teeming with profitable industry.

A rugged mountainous region extends to the eastward, where more millions of acres are seen that will never be cultivated, and which, at first sight, seem an endless waste, but as we learn of their resources and see how both plow-lands are closely linked together in the most populous, the panoramic study grows intensely interesting. These mountains will always be used for hunting and recreation grounds, but that is not all. They contain gold, silver, tin, lead, copper, mica, gypsum, marble, granite, mineral paint, wood, asphaltum, oil, gas. But the most important is this vast watershed, comprising more than two-thirds of the county, which sends its surplus waters to the sea, through the valleys below. With all of its advantages, this favored section needs irrigation, and is only waiting for well-directed capital and energy to bring land and water together. That time is coming, sure and soon, and the reader who passes this as an idle tale will miss the opportunity of his life.

The country seems perfectly level, but we are going up-grade at the rate of twenty feet to the mile. Occasion-

ally we meet picnickers and hunting parties returning from the mountains and the coast, and the new women with their bicycles and blossoms. She is here to stay, for this section has probably the finest roads in Southern California. We have been following up the Sisquoc River for some miles, but just as we reach the old Spanish church which stands on hill and apparently marks the eastern terminus of the coast road, we find that the river has been dammed across, and the water loaded down with as fine fruit as ever ripened under the sun. Eleven miles east of Santa Maria we reach the little village of Garey, and we are in the land of the Channel Islands.

There is no place in the world more easily gratify his wish by packing up his traps and sailing over to the islands that dot the channel. Fishing and hunting is the pastime of the Santa Barbara in the summer.

The Flower Festival is par excellence the greatest feast of Santa Barbara.

It overshadows all the other feasts.

Fourth of July may be dear to their hearts, yet they feel a different sentiment at the celebration of the Flower Festival, which to them an exhibition to the world of the wealth and glory of the floral kingdom, found nowhere else in the land. They have preserved in their memory the beauty of their native soil.

The prosperity of Santa Barbara, con-

sidering that the world has been bend-

ing its back beneath the burden of "hard times" this past year, has been

very gratifying. The value of the taxable property, both in the city and

country, is estimated at \$100,000,000.

Buildings to the value of \$10,000,000 have been erected in this city since the midsummer of 1894. And returning prosperity to the United States gives evidence to the fact that this fall will witness the construction of many fine business blocks. Some that were

planned for last year and not construct-

ed, owing to the condition of the financial world, will be erected this winter or next spring. A fine building will be erected on State street within the coming two months, an edifice that will approximate in value \$40,000.

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SAN BERNARDINO IN SUMMER.

A I look out of my window today I have hanging before me a map of three zones. It is early in August, and yet on the peak of yonder mountain is still to be seen a patch of snow. Snow in August—is not that the frigid zone?

And here I go upon those rugged mountain heights. I imagine I can see a band of energetic explorers, wrapped in heavy garments of protection against the piercing cold wind.

I see that the crest of the high mountain is barren. There are no trees. There are but few shrubs, and they such might be found in far Greenland. Yet that spot is but twenty miles from this place where I sit, vainly struggling on this hot summer day to keep my temperature down to a comfortable degree.

A MAP OF THREE ZONES.

Twenty miles, and from this northern limit of the torrid zone I gaze across the temperate zone, a dozen miles in width, into a region having the temperature of Greenland.

This map which hangs before me is 11,000 feet from top to bottom. It is the view from Redlands to the summit of Mt. San Gorgonio. It covers temperature as well as altitude, as that from Cuba to the Arctic Circle.

Irrigation still lives. The grand work of developing the country will go on. Tunnels will be dug, wells will be driven, and dams will be constructed as before, and California will go on to the inevitable consummation of its glory.

THE ORCHARDS.

Irrigation exists for a purpose. It not only opens possibilities; it commands success. It is an insurance better than that against fire. For the latter is the sharing of loss, while irrigation insurance is the sharing of profit.

The profit is manifest in the never-failing crops of tens of thousands of acres of orchards. And this, too, in another place one will read of the diversified products of the mountain sides. He will read of the apple belt, and if he is an eastern man, he may have difficulty in comprehending that oranges have been a luxury in California. Yet the orange belt grows every year, for our own people have learned that no section of the earth produces finer apples than the mountain sides of California. Just below the apple belt is a cherry, plum and prune belt, and below this is the valley. These fruits are not sharply defined, but melt into one another, and in the great valley products. Oranges, apricots, peaches, lemons and olives are the leading fruits, in the order named, but a score of other varieties of fruit are shipped.

Bernardino county is young as a citrus-fruit county, and yet is a great producer, having this year shipped to the neighborhood of a thousand carloads from Redlands, Ontario, Colton, Highland, Rialto and other points, with qualities in the order named. Yet there is no flower, no fruit, no vegetable, no tree, save those requiring the intense heat, in all this wide world, but would find a climate suited to its best development; that there is no form of human ailment from which man ever suffered, but would find in some place the peculiar conditions best suited to its amelioration.

THE VALLEYS.

The valleys of San Bernardino county are as noteworthy as the mountains. They cover a diversity of climates and products. They range in character from dismal desert to the most delightful of gardens. They touch Death Valley and the level of the sea. In places, while in other spots the bloom of the rose, or the orange is ever present to lade the air with sweet perfume, and to charm the eye.

What are these valleys like? They are like forbidding Sahara. They are like dream of loveliness. They are like "the lamb and the beast." They are the most striking features of the desert, never traced save by the fearless prospector. Yet the products of known mineral, run to many thousands of dollars per annum.

THE PEOPLE.

Never before was there presented a more complete amalgamation of all the ideals and experiences of the human race than exists in the people of San Bernardino county. By actual count of names on the Great Register, it is learned that more than thirty foreign countries, including every portion of the civilized world, have native sons in this county, while the entire foreign population does not exceed 10 per cent. Every American State and every Territory but one is represented by a native, and yet no State has contributed 20 per cent of the population.

IRRIGATION.

Not only on account of the season of the year, but especially on account of the recent decision of Judge Ross against the Wright irrigation district law, irrigation is today a live subject.

The first question to prevail that little, if anything, can be done without special reference to the whole range of mountain along the northern border of the Upper Santa Ana Valley, where thousands of people are to live during the heated period, either in tents or in the dozen or more resorting pleasure and entertainment of the strangers, and from which are daily onslaughts made upon the delicious trout in the unnumbered brooks? Along that whole range of mountains, in every picturesque little canyon on every knoll offering a special good, is heard merriment, laughter. The days spin by in merriment and old men and women are all out for a restful and jolly time, and they have it without restraint.

In most portions of the East only people of considerable means can afford to take an "outing" during the summer months. Here and on the coast, however, everybody can have twelve months to do the work that in the East has to be done in six, and, in some portions, even less time than that, so that if a desire exists to have an outing, be the author of the desire ever so poor in this world's goods, the pleasures of rich people in mountain fastnesses or seashore resorts await him. He needs but to make an effort to get away.

We have in Southern California many possibilities for the development of natural beauty. In but a few instances have these possibilities yet been taken advantage of. It has been the peculiar fortune of Redlands to secure as citizens Messrs. A. K. and A. H. Smiley. These gentlemen are famous in New York, and in their ancient and ancient parks which surround their mountain resort at Lake Mohonk and Lake Minnewaska. In the development of those parks they have had many years of experience in landscape gardening, and are among the best authorities in the country on the subject of fruiticulture and horticulture. Moreover, they are men whose names are known throughout the civilized world. Horticulture, domestic art and landscape gardening are in the financial world. Horticulture, domestic art and landscape gardening are with them, works of love. Having the talent, the financial ability and the love of the work, it was but natural that when they came to California they would do their best to develop this latent beauty of the land.

But what is of greater importance is the fact that, being of Quaker stock, they possess simple, quiet, friendly relations with all mankind, and what is in point of law is the public's in point of utility.

The first great work of the Messrs. Smiley in their home place is in Redlands, Canyon Creek Park, now the most famous private park in the state, and the most beautiful park, public or private. Of this delightful park much has been written. Of two other parks established by these gentlemen, the public had heard less. To them this article will be of interest.

There are four methods in common practice for the development of water for its development by individuals; secondly, by corporations composed of the holders of land, a share of water being wedded to an acre of land, and the business conducted without a view to profit except in the crop produced; thirdly, by corporations raising in water as an article of merchandise; and lastly by land-holders, under irrigation districts.

The above classification is in about the order in which they have been introduced. We can spare time to look at them in somewhat more detail.

Individual development of water for irrigation is not always feasible, but has been resorted to in many instances. In most cases the quantity developed would exceed the requirement of an individual, and the expense would be too heavy a burden.

Consequently, most cases a number of land-owners have combined forces to develop water and have found it to their interest to incorporate and share the expense and supply of water. To work upon this basis presupposes a population upon arid land. This condition, in a limited sense, exists in the San Timoteo Canyon, through which the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad runs, the San Timoteo Mountains, about 3000 feet high, within the triangle formed by the towns of Redlands, Moreno and Moreno. One of these mountains has three knobs forming the summit, and these are embraced in Tremont Park, and give to its name.

But communities have never yet sought to conserve the winter flow of water. They have been content to file upon the summer flow. It remained for the commercial corporations, illustrated in this country, by the Pacific Coast Irrigation Co., to undertake the impounding of winter water. This was a gigantic work, and was a complete success until extravagant ideas possessed some of the men who controlled the corporation and they became stock manipulators and thus wrecked the greatest of all irrigation projects.

After all these methods of development of water had been tried with marked success, came the passage of the Wright irrigation district law. It planned for compelling all property owners in any district to bear the expense of developing water, is the ma-

Pass and survey unnumbered square miles of the trackless and blistering Colorado Desert.

Taking the view from east to west and north to south, one can readily see with the naked eye twenty-five towns in addition to the eye surveys an area of more than five million acres.

The scenery is grand, awe-inspiring. Mt. Wilson, Mt. San Antonio, Mt. San Bernardino, Mt. San Gorgonio, Mt. San Jacinto and other lesser peaks making up the San Bernardino and Temescal Mountains, are in view, with their rugged, precipitous, broken ridges, and canyons so extensive a view of Southern California can be secured the writer has not heard of it, and many a globe-trotter declares that no other point of equal breadth of view has been found by him in any part of the world. Tremont Park is a point of observation and resulted in great evil.

Promoters of divers schemes colonized in tracts of arid land, had their hirings vote the land into irrigation districts and used the bonds issued by the district for all manner of jugglery. In other instances, even when honest intentions existed, men who were mighty good from whom the money might be found in far Greenland. Yet that spot is but twenty miles from this place where I sit, vainly struggling on this hot summer day to keep my temperature down to a comfortable degree.

And here I go upon those rugged mountain heights. I imagine I can see a band of energetic explorers, wrapped in heavy garments of protection against the piercing cold wind.

I see that the crest of the high mountain is barren. There are no trees.

There are but few shrubs, and they such might be found in far Greenland.

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Yet that spot is but twenty miles from this place where I sit, vainly struggling on this hot summer day to keep my temperature down to a comfortable degree.

And here I go upon those rugged mountain heights. I imagine I can see a band of energetic explorers, wrapped in heavy garments of protection against the piercing cold wind.

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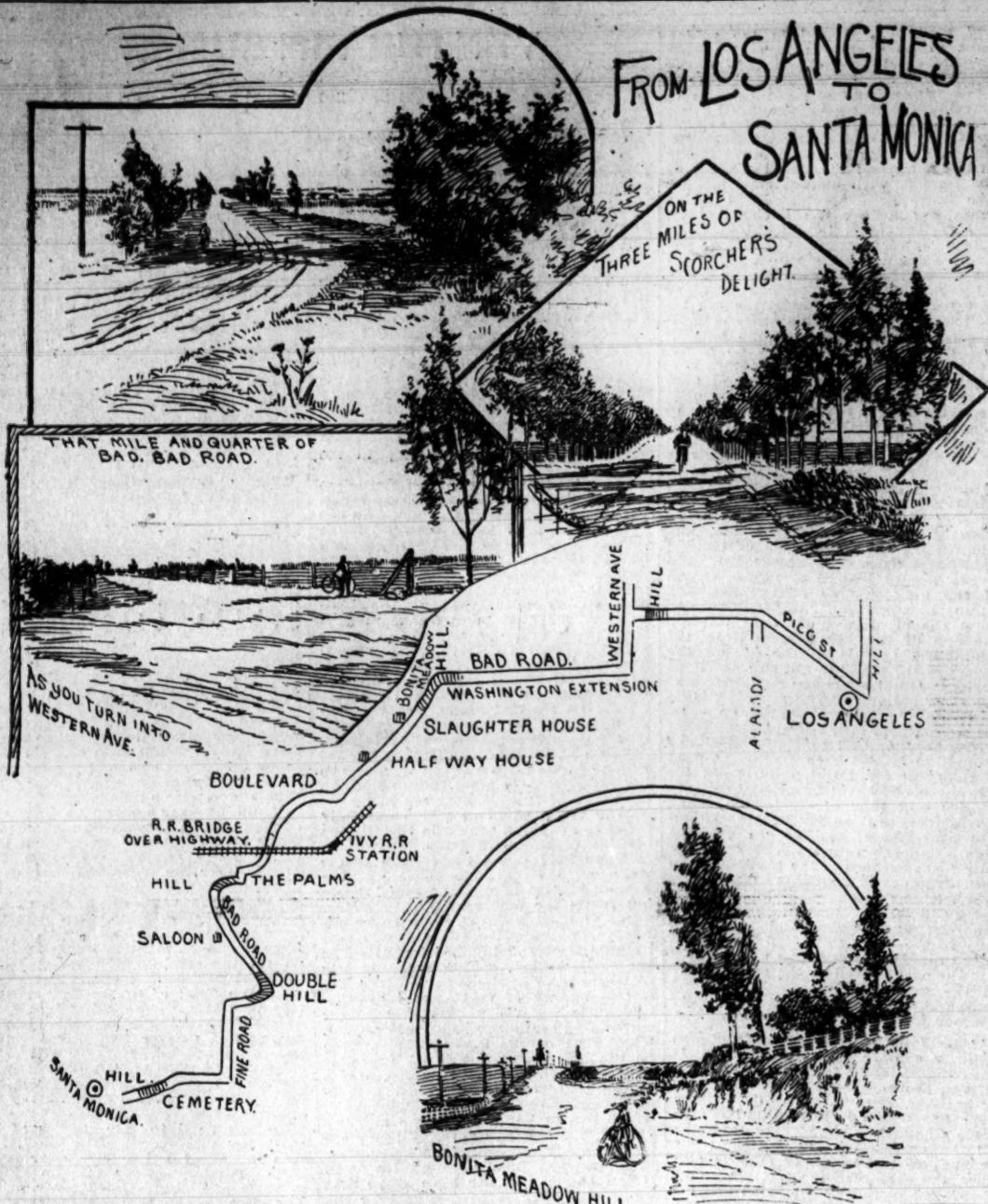
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CYCLING IN THE LAND OF SUNDOWN.

The rivers gave out silvered lines,
Grain fields had hark of gold;
Celestial music swayed the pole;
And ocean's organ rolled.

A matter of fact, in regard to cycling, a bicycle is a vehicle entitled to the rights, privileges and respect accorded to other carriages—no more, no less. The poetic, the romantic, the ideal in cycling says: "To him who in the love of nature holds communion with her visible forms. She speaks a various language."

In the use of the noiseless, air-shot cycle all nature unfolds itself to the student at the lightest request.

Here in the land of the setting sun the all-wise Creator has put together such a collection of mountain peaks, grand canyons, beautiful valleys and matchless sea beaches as was never elsewhere found, and the wheelmen and wheel-women have a key to this world's wonderland. There are no rivers of the steel of whose thoughts have not yet unfolded this truth to them. Time and current events cannot long keep the secret even from these.

With the modern wheel of twenty-five

"Frederick Town" and down over the South Mountain, pausing at that hill, as I did, to see Mason & Dixon's line and the other greatest battlefield to see "The Devil's Den." No days and days of riding through Maryland, even on an Emmitsburg pike, is required to reach the Devil's Gate near Pasadena or Rubio Canyon below Echo Mountain. "Old" Gold could not have had ruins as it has seen more of cruelty and civilization that does not civilize, but you can desire no more picturesque ruins than our old missions, all of which can be easily reached by wheel from Los Angeles.

To the south is San Juan Capistrano, San Luis Rey de Francia, San Antonio de Pala and San Diego. To the north is San Gabriel, San Fernando, San Buenaventura, Santa Barbara, Santa Margarita, San Luis Obispo, La Purisima and Santa Ynez, besides the Monterey missions and those north of Los Angeles.

In midsummer the highways in Southern California get very sandy, and yet are as good as many so-called good roads back East. There are some grand boulevards that make up for these bad roads, though, even if there is newness to this part of the world on account of its late civilization. The eleven-wheelers of Southern California could be easily bound together with these avenues and made ideal touring.

Starting from Los Angeles for a week's tour, an average rider can find no more scenic and inviting route than the following: toward Pasadena, through Orange Grove, Piedmont and Illinois and Marengo avenues, Pasadena to Colorado street, and then east to Lamanda Park, Santa Anita, Baldwin's ranch and on to Monrovia. Then through Falling Leaf avenue to Duarte. A piece of bad road brings you to Azusa, and then there is a chain of beauty from Ontario, through the six miles of Euclid avenue, and all down grade makes you almost believe you are a bird.

From Ontario to Riverside one can go two ways. Soon after leaving Ontario the Central-avenue boulevard through Chino can be found, and over its eight miles of shaded roadway one can bring his bicycle to the base of the San Geronimo ranch, or from Ontario six miles of straight road brings one into hand-some, hustling Pomona, and then out Geary avenue you also arrive in front of Gird's gate. Going through Chino, the greatest beet-sugar works in America can be visited.

Beyond the ranch buildings of the country side, the pines and delicate winds through Rincon and South River side, with its circular boulevard, on to the world-famous Magnolia-avenue

boulevard, passing through the town of that name. From San Bernardino there are lots of pretty runs, like the Base Line to Rabel Springs, to Old San "Berdoo," Redlands, Harlem Springs, Arrowhead Springs, etc.

The cycling centers of Southern California are Los Angeles, Pasadena, San Bernardino, Redlands, Santa Barbara, Ventura, San Diego, Ontario, Pomona, and Santa Ana. Of these centers Santa Ana, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego and Pasadena have third-of-a-mile bicycle tracks, scientifically constructed. Los Angeles, Ontario, Redlands, Pomona, Barbara, Alhambra and Duarte have quarter-mile tracks, but none of these tracks are safe for fast riding, and so their locality cannot be termed racing centers as yet, although Los Angeles, Ontario, "Santa Barbara" and Redlands will probably build tracks later.

About all these big towns are canyons, parks, valleys, mountain tops and points of interest of all kinds to please sight-seers, and pages of The Times would be required to even briefly outline them. These places are fully described in "Tourist Guidebook to Southern California," "Santa Barbara," "A California," "A Traveler's Guide to Southern California," "Old Missions and Mission Indians," and a host of other handy guidebooks.

AT THE RACE CENTERS.

Riverside in the past has been the Springfield of this "unique corner of the earth," and cycling enthusiasts know what Springfield means, although in Northern California, San Jose means the same thing, and our northern friends even refer to Springfield itself as the "San Jose of the East."

Riverside was the first town in the south to build a bicycle track, and its quarter-mile oval has now been put with the useless things of the past, and is not used. Riverside, however, has built a modern third-of-a-mile bicycle track, using the good ideas embodied in all the other tracks of America, with some original ideas of its own. As will be seen by the diagram, it is kite-shaped, with the finish-off a curve as large as the Denver track, if not larger, while it has natural cement surface that equals the best of the tracks of San Jose, Louisville, Waltham, Manhattan Beach and San Francisco tracks.

The stretches on the Riverside track are 322.96 feet on the back and nearly 400

feet on the home-stretch. Banking on the curves is about six feet, and one in thirty-two on the stretches. One-third of the big grandstand is beyond the tape, and two-thirds above this starting point, while the home-track is over four feet wide. The back stretch is over forty feet wide, it will make a splendid track for tournaments, for a big bunch can be sent off at once at each race, and thus do away with most of the qualifying heats so necessary on the other tracks. San Bernardino track site is about a mile from the center of the town, like the others, and the track line to Rabel Springs, run right beside it. The San Bernardino Cycling Club has not completed the track yet, although it is used regularly for training purposes. It will be opened for formal racing next year.

Pasadena has the most modern track, and will follow the lines of the Waltham, El Paso, San Lake and Manhattan Beach tracks, which are the latest Eastern tracks constructed. It will be somewhat shorter than the Santa Ana; in fact, about fifty feet, and it will be better than the Louisville track in the way of curves, for its turn will not be as sharp. Like Riverside, it will have a natural cement surface, and, with Riverside, it may put on an artificial cement surface later, if that will be any improvement.

It will be banked about five and a

half feet on the curves and will have

the same grade on the straights as the Riverside track. Its location is on Lincoln avenue, about two miles from the center of Pasadena, near the Terminal railroad track, and the trolley line will

PROFITABLE FLOWER-GROWING

The Commercial Side of the Pretty Industry.

There is a practical as well as an aesthetic side to floriculture in this section. It is true that the business of raising flowers for market or for the manufacture of perfumery is not yet an important one here, but enough has been done to show the possibilities of the industry.

There is not a plant or a shrub that is grown for perfume on the Mediterranean shore of France or in Italy, that will not come to perfection in California. Already a number of East India flowering plants and shrubs have been domesticated here. It is true, with hardly a qualification, that the entire list of plants now cultivated for the perfume of commerce are at this date growing in the State. The fact that they are not cultivated on a larger scale is due to the lack of any facilities for converting the product into an article that finds a ready sale.

To verify this statement one has only

to apply to some gardener who is cultivating plants for the market. He will undertake to furnish every flowering plant and shrub now cultivated in France for perfume, and will add to the list a number of other rare plants that might be used for the same purpose. Thyme, rosemary, lavender, mignonette, jasmine, bergamot, violet, heliotrope and tuberoses are common in the gardens of the State that no one now thinks of designating any of them as rare plants. In many gardens it is not an unusual circumstance to find from sixty to ninety varieties of roses, all growing within a plot of less than a quarter of an acre. Not all of these would be available for the manufacture of commercial perfumes. But in the list will be found about all that are considered of value for such purposes.

There are several people in this section who make a good living raising flowers for the local market. In some cases a large supply of roses or violets or some other special flower is produced on a piece of land not larger than an ordinary house-lot, 50x150 feet. Some of these have been made to ship cut flowers to the East during the winter time when there is a large demand for them at good prices. These attempts have been proved uniformly unsuccessful owing to lack of thorough knowledge on part of the shippers of the best methods of preserving them, but there is no doubt that these obstacles will before long be overcome. Similar difficulties were encountered when the industry of shipping fresh fruit to the East was first inaugurated.

The manufacture of perfumery from flowers also offers a good field for the investment of capital in this section. So far little has been done in this direction. There is one perfume factory on a small scale at Riverside, which draws its supply not only from that place but from a considerable section of surrounding country.

There is a constant succession of flowers and flowering plants to choose from all the year round. Commencing with violets, roses, hyacinth, sweet alyssum, rose geranium, sweet briar, lilac, clove pink, carnation, orange blossoms, jasmine narcissus, jasmine poicicum, tuberoses, French lavender, mignonette, rosemary, lavender vera, spike-herb, bergamot, thyme, marjoram, lemon verbena, English bay laurel, with a number of others to choose from, the business could be carried on constantly. Rose geranium, in localities where it does well, will turn off at least four crops a year, and the lemon verbena the same, while there is a market for any quantity of these products.

From a close study of the methods followed in other countries in the production of flowers for perfumes, there is no reason why Southern California should not become the scene of a large and profitable industry. We have the soil, the climate, the most luxuriant growth of perfume-bearing plants throughout the state. The labor is of the lightest, and can be performed by the women and children, and the amount of profit is certainly such as to warrant the payment of good dividends, while the market stands ready to take all that can be produced.

Yet another industry of this description is the raising of flower seeds for the Eastern market, which has been found a very profitable one by those who devote it to the necessary attention. There is a large demand for California-raised seeds among Eastern nurseries, who declare that they are superior to those which are raised in any other country.

SOUTH FIELD Wellington lump coal, \$6 per ton, delivered to any part of the city. Banking Company, No. 222 South Spring street.

FOR MIRRORS or bevelled plate-glass go to Mr. R. E. Smith, who are the manufacturers of them, and you will make a large saving. No. 44 South Spring street.

MOTHERS! Be sure and use "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for your children while teething. The best of all.

be extended in that direction as soon as possible.

Orange will build its track next year on the plans of the Pasadena track, as will several other towns that are anxious to have a modern bicycle

track.

It is quite probable that the crack

riders of the East will come to South

ern California this winter and remain

until the opening of the national cir-

cuit next year. A year ago Dorn-

berger and Bliss came to San Fran-

cisco and trained at Stockton on a dirt

track, and then came to San Fran-

cisco, and Waltham, and Donald, Coulter and Harbottle came to

San Jose and trained on the new track,

Kennedy, Calahan, Mad-

dox, Kennedy, Calahan, and a lot of

others came to El Paso. The rest of

the American talent were at Louis-

ville and Waltham. But at the later

part of the year, the crack riders

came to Riverside and

Waltham tracks now located here, and

other copies of them that are, some

of them better than the original, and

the climate that excels all the other

points, nothing can keep the crowd of

won-hands away from Southern Cali-

fornia, the land where the sun goes

down in the Pacific.

Locality of Ease in Conversation.

There is one great reason for this

lack of conversational power: too

many cases the art is never practiced

inside the home circle, writes Louise

Royce, in the August Ladies' Home

Journal. No attempt at pleasant con-

versation is ever made, save when visitors

are present. The various members of

the family may gossip a little, or dis-

cuss purely personal affairs, but they

make no attempt at entertaining talk.

In point of fact, the art of conversa-

tion is like a game of battledore and

shuttlecock, one needs the quickness

and dexterity of the person.

All this should be changed. It ought

to be a rule in all households that

disagreeables are to be banished at

mealtimes. If complaints must be made

let them come at a proper time, but do

not imperil your digestion by eat-

ing while you are in an irritated and

discontented frame of mind. Pleasant

talk relieved by a few words of

pills. In the household there should

not only be an avoidance of unpleasant

topics, but an attempt to find agreeable

ones. Each member of the family

should come to the table prepared to

say something pleasant. Any bright

little story or memory, like any bit

of world's news that will liven up

tongues and cause animated talk—how

it will increase the brightness of the

working day! There need be no pro-

longed discussion; it should be just

lively touch-and-go talk.

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blossoms, jasmine narcissus, jasmine

poicicum, tuberoses, French lavender,

mignonette, rosemary, lavender vera,

spikenard, bergamot, thyme, marjoram,

THE KEELEY TREATMENT

Is now no longer an experiment. It has stood the test of the years. It has been endorsed by many of the States as States and it has been further endorsed by the United States government and is used by the government in the Soldiers' Homes throughout the Union. Below is a report of Governor Smith, of the Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth, Kan. Such a report as this coming as it does from a man whose only interest lies in the good of the patients who have been treated, and being a report to a commanding officer, it is a most remarkable document.

Los Angeles

Is one of the most favored spots in the Union for patients to take the Keeley treatment.
With the grandest climate in the world every condition of nature and art favors the very best results. Patients from every State in the Union are treated at the Los Angeles Keeley Institute, with the greatest success.
Special arrangements have been made so that women from a distance may be treated privately in their boarding places.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Keeley Institute at the Western Branch National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Rendered by Col. Andrew J. Smith, Governor, to Gen. William B. Franklin, President of the Board of Managers.

WESTERN BRANCH, N. H. D. V. S., December 31, 1894.

GENERAL W. B. FRANKLIN, President Board of Managers, N. H. D. V. S.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the treatment of patients in the Keeley Institute established at this Branch Home March 28, 1892. The statement shows the number and for what diseases treated during the two years and nine months of the existence of the Institute, viz:

Treated for Alcoholism.....	1,167
Treated for Opium Addiction.....	90
Treated for Neuralgia and Tobacco Habit.....	80

Total number treated to date.....

1,237

Ratio of lapses per 100 for whole number treated has been 10.52. Age of graduates, members of the Home: Oldest, 81; youngest, 44. Average age, 56.32 years.

During the period of one year and nine months, ending December 31, 1893, 132 married men were treated; during the past year 50 more married men have been treated, making a total of 182 married men who have been restored to their families.

A careful record of all graduates has been kept, and it is found that 742 have left the Home, either by reason of discharge or on furlough, as being able to maintain themselves. The great saving to the government can be realized when the computation is shown, based upon the per capita cost of maintenance for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, which was \$126.22. The absence of these men is a direct relief to the government to the extent of \$93,655.24 annually. There is no reason to believe that many of them will return to the Home for years, unless driven to that extremity by misfortune. Cured of the disease of inebriety, they are now able to make their way in the world.

Major D. C. Jones, Surgeon of the Home, reports that during the year 1894, not one case of delirium tremens was treated in the hospital. Before the Keeley remedies were introduced the hospital was seldom without a number of cases of this character. Very respectfully,

ANDREW J. SMITH, Governor.

Are you a doubter

We are a nation of doubters. Thousands of people honestly doubt the merits of the Keeley Double Chloride of Gold treatment, but thousands just as honestly doubted Fulton's invention long after he had sent the first boat steaming up the Hudson. We want the doubters to investigate the Keeley treatment. We want you to write us for information. We want to try the Keeley under California skies.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE,

CORNER NORTH MAIN AND COMMERCIAL STREETS,

OVER FARMERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, LOS ANGELES, CAL,

ARIZONA FOR GAME.

It is not generally known that one of the best, if not the best, of game regions within the United States is in Arizona. Travelers over the sun-battered plains traversed by the two lines of Pacific railroads, find it difficult to imagine the existence in that Territory of grassy slopes, where feed the antelope and deer; of swift mountain streams, inviting the angler's skill; of brushy canyons, haunts of the brown and the cinnamon bear; of piney woods, where a soft-footed hunter hears distant "yap," and is reminded him that the noble American bird so prized in the fading days of November is not yet extinct in American forests. How can the overland passenger, with the sickish taste at alkali water in his throat, and a head swimming from the continuous view of yellow, smoking plain, look upon his Arizonian experience except with a night of dreams? Between these pleasant dreams? To him the country seems a fit home of the vulture and coyote, feeders upon the carcasses in the mudholes, but as a game region—how absurd!

But there is another Arizona than that seen from the car window. Off there in the shadowed heart of the Tucson mountains, hundred miles beyond the sound of the locomotive whistle at Holbrook, and bordering upon the White Mountain Reservation, the snow covers the high mountains with a thick mantle in winter, and in August heavy showers are dropped by moist winds, which bring the disappearing snows. In that country may be found the rivers of Arizona—the Little Colorado and the feeders of the Gila. There the thin upland air comes laden with odors of pine, white fir and spruce. There, and on the wide, sloping foothills fattens the best beef in America, and there is Arizona's game preserve.

TURKERS.

The keeper of the village store kindly offered to show me a flock of "wild turkeys," and we accordingly set out one afternoon. We drove out of the narrow valley, past the Mormons' alfalfa patches, worm-fenced in frontier style, over a pine-covered ridge and up a steep hill, for four miles. There, pausing to let the horses puff, my companion called out: "There's a flock! See 'em! Now's your chance!" At the same time pointing off toward our left to a spot about four hundred yards away. I took my shotgun and started off at a quick run in that direction, though I had not been able to discern the turkeys. Arrived at the spot indicated, I looked all around, but saw nothing. I made a wide circuit around the spot, keeping eyes and ears open for evidences, but no sign of a turkey could I discover. I then returned and charged my guide with deceiving me when he said we might see the tracks of a large flock of turkeys which had been scratching the leaves where he saw them. Those turkeys had lowered their heads and stretched their legs at the first sound of my approach, and I heard his hoof-beats as he crashed through the dead leaves on the other side.

TROUT.

On the high mesas the trees often give way to expansive potteries. There, in midsummer, the sunshine is brilliant, but the shadows fan the brow of the camper who sleeps in the bordering shade at noonday, but purrs this sport in the exhilarating coolness of morning and evening. Near by, in the swiftly-flowing Black River, leaps the trout as if it felt an exuberance of spirit from the old, thousand feet of altitude, and the pure cold stream. When the day's sport is over and the pipes have been smoked, the stories told, the blankets spread; when the log fire has burned low and the hunter lies calmly facing the stars, how near they seem to be! Through the thin, dry atmosphere they sparkle like true brilliants set upon the surface of the blue dome.

WILD GEESE—AND A VARIETY.

To the mountain streams and the lakes of the foothills come wild geese and ducks, and a few swans. In the dark canyons the beaver still builds his dam. A herd of elk feeds on the high mountain side; and in the brushy hollows a "cow-puncher" very often rounds up with his steers an ugly customer in some slight noise, and darted in a dock

THE NEW ALADDINS' LAMP.

Away up in the Sierra Madre, overhung by alders and sycamores, and surrounded with ferns and mosses, is the power-house of the San Antonio Electric Company's plant.

A little low building, with cement walls not more than five feet high, so hidden away in the green foliage that one might pass it many times on the mountain road and never perceive it.

All day long it is as still and silent as though it were the deserted cabin of some mining prospector or mountain hermit. But when the night shadows fall dark in those deep canyons, and the stars shine down from the clear mountain sky, then the sleeping giant awakes; the irresistible power of the mountain stream is turned loose to the turbines with a pressure of 1850 pounds to the square inch—a more terrific energy than that exerted by any steam engine, and out from the dark and gloomy canyon, silent and unseen, flies that mysterious power upon a slender wire, until twenty-five miles away, it is transformed into a blaze of light to illuminate homes and streets bright and beautiful.

And this power of our mountain stream is but one of the peculiarities about us which are adapting us to realities. It requires no prophetic vision, no romantic enthusiasm to perceive that we are on the very threshold of an opening era of progress—a time when toll might be lightened, when more and more of comfort might be obtained through the great natural forces which have been unseen, or neglected so long.

Let me tell you something of this singular plant in the San Antonio Canyon. It is about ten miles from North Ontario, almost directly in the heart of the mountains. The water which supplies it is furnished by the melting snows of the lofty mountains, which even now has not quite disappeared from its summits.

It is owned by a private company, and furnishes municipal lighting to the cities of Pomona and San Bernardino, as well as for private use.

The water is taken from the canyon a hundred and fifty rods above the power-house and brought down in a steel pipe—with a diameter of twenty-four inches, a descent of 110 feet. The pipe conveys 2000 cubic inches of water and as already stated, exerts a pressure of 180 pounds to the square inch, developing about 1850 horse-power. This is but a fraction of the power which is available for the same purpose, for the water could be used four or five times for each of the ten or fifteen miles of the stream.

The first question the doctor asks is: "Are your bowels regular?" If no, he gives something to make them so and quite often that is all he needs to do.

Assist Nature occasionally in removing offending matter from the stomach and bowels and you need never be very sick. Remember that assistance don't mean violence. What is needed is a gentle but efficient helper that will work so easily and so naturally that there will be no shock to the system.

The water of this plant is much more than sufficient to supply the present requirements of the cities of Pomona and San Bernardino.

The electric current is conveyed upon what is called the high-tension system, using only small wires at a great saving in the expense of establishing the plant.

The pressure or tension upon the conveying wires is ten thousand volts.

When it is applied to the lamps it is transformed, or reduced to a voltage of one thousand, the larger voltage being too great for practical use, as it would burn out the carbons too rapidly; so that the power of the one stream is probably equivalent to that of 18,000 horse-power.

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When it is applied to the lamps it is transformed, or reduced to a voltage of one thousand, the larger voltage being too great for practical use, as it would burn out the carbons too rapidly; so that the power of the one stream is probably equivalent to that of 18,000 horse-power.

This is a fraction of the power which is available for the same purpose, for the water could be used four or five times for each of the ten or fifteen miles of the stream.

The first question the doctor asks is: "Are your bowels regular?" If no, he gives something to make them so and quite often that is all he needs to do.

Assist Nature occasionally in removing offending matter from the stomach and bowels and you need never be very sick.

Remember that assistance don't mean violence. What is needed is a gentle but efficient helper that will work so easily and so naturally that there will be no shock to the system.

The water of this plant is much more than sufficient to supply the present requirements of the cities of Pomona and San Bernardino.

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TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL REVIEW

CONDENSED FACTS OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Seven counties: Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Riverside, Orange, San Diego, Ventura and Santa Barbara.

Area, 44,901 square miles, which is 29 per cent. of the area of the State, larger than the State of Ohio.

Population (estimated), 265,000.

Railroad mileage, 1,500 miles.

Principal products: Oranges, lemons, olives, apricots, prunes, berries, vegetables, wheat, barley, corn, hay, beans, honey, wool, hides, beet sugar, petroleum, building stone.

Oranges and lemons: 800 carloads; value, \$4,000,000.

Walnuts: 250 carloads; value, \$250,000.

Beet sugar (from one factory), season of 1894: Paid for beets, \$210,000; refined sugar manufactured, 10,000,000 pounds.

Increase in population of Southern California in ten years, 319 per cent.

Increase in population of California in ten years, 39 per cent.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

Area, 4,000 square miles.

Population (estimated), 140,000.

Assessed valuation of property, \$82,344,875, an increase of \$5,228,718 over 1894, and by far the largest increase of any county in the State.

LOS ANGELES CITY.

Population (estimated), 75,000.

Assessed valuation of property, \$48,887,330, an increase of \$1,460,310 over 1894.

Miles of graded and gravelled streets, 125; miles of paved streets, 12; miles of cement sidewalks, 110; miles of street railway track, 110.

Terminus of sixteen lines of railroad.

Real estate transfers, 1894, \$15,000,000.

Value of buildings erected, 1894, \$2,379,702; first six months of 1895, \$2,284,702.

Number of yielding oil wells in city limits, 250; daily output 3000 barrels; value \$2500, or \$912,500 per annum.

The object of the Times in this number is, chiefly to give outsiders a good idea of the attractions of Los Angeles and Southern California as summer resorts.

In the limited space which is devoted to the purpose it is only possible to give a condensed outline of the commercial features of this section, which are rapidly growing in importance from month to month, and promises to place Los Angeles before many years among the great cities of the country.

There is an idea prevalent among a good many Eastern people who have heard about Los Angeles that it is simply a picturesque and attractive city, with a charming climate, which depends, and always will depend mainly for support upon Eastern consumptives and orange growing. This is a great mistake. The location of Los Angeles is as much to "insure" its social importance sooner or later, even when the climate fails less perfect than it is, and did we not grow a pound of fruit.

Los Angeles is on the shortest line that can be drawn between the Atlantic and the Pacific. Furthermore, it is located at the foot of one of the few elevated mountain ranges in the West. In the 1200 miles of the Pacific Coast there are but three great outlets to the sea—one at the Columbia River, another at the Golden Gate and the third and best by the low mountain passes of Los Angeles, San Bernardino and San Diego counties. No other transcontinental railroad attempts to overcome the difficulties and obstacles which were conquered by the Central Pacific under impetus of immense subsidies granted during war times. The Central Pacific has to climb 707 feet, as compared with 3319 for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe at the Cajon, 2322 for the Southern and 2600 for the San Joaquin, and 2650 for the Southern Pacific at San Gorgonio. The Southern Pacific route, from San Pedro to Galveston, is 800 miles shorter than any other from tide-water. A direct road from San Pedro to Yuma would still further lessen the distance.

Southern California has already two connecting transcontinental railroad systems, and the prospects are good for the completion of at least one more line within a couple of years.

Los Angeles has three shipping ports which do a considerable amount of business, namely, San Pedro, Redondo and San Martín. The proposed construction of a government deep water harbor, which would admit the largest ocean steamships at San Pedro, has been approved by the government engineers and work upon the enterprise, which is to cost over \$3,000,000, cannot be much longer delayed.

Most of the shipping of Southern California is from San Pedro, the earliest Spanish settlement, been down through San Pedro, the chief shipping point of Los Angeles and the adjacent section, situated twenty-four miles distant from the latter city. It consists of an inner harbor, formerly shut off from the sea by a bar, and an open roadstead, sheltered from westerly winds by a high point. Trade for a long time was entirely conducted by lighters—vessels lying at anchor in the roadstead. At present vessels drawing eighteen and a half feet come to the wharves, the minimum depth of the channel at mean low tide being fourteen feet. After careful surveys, the government entered upon the work of improving the harbor. A breakwater and a large dam were constructed, and the depth of water on the bar at low tide has been increased from eighteen inches to fourteen feet. Since 1871 Congress has appropriated \$600,000 for improvement of the harbor, while during the past ten years almost as much has been received back in dues.

The harbor is now considered safe to the commerce of Southern California and is thoroughly recognized by the people of this section and the day when work will be commenced on the government harbor is anxiously looked forward to. Meantime, the fact should not be lost sight of that San Pedro already has an excellent inner harbor, which it is estimated will be made capable of accommodating any vessel that comes to this coast.

The character of the bottom which would have to be excavated to deepen this inner harbor is extremely favorable, and it is stated by experts that a good safe harbor could be maintained here permanently at a very small expense. With one or two more improvements carried out Los Angeles would have a harbor for all practical purposes equal to any on the coast.

Another enterprise which will have a wonderfully stimulating effect on the commerce of Los Angeles and Southern California is the Nicaragua Canal. This will be largely supplied by fruits in the East and Europe, making a saving of 10,000 miles to New York over the Cape Horn route. Vessels on their way from the East and Europe to Asia and the northern part of the Pacific Coast will also find it convenient to call here, as the shortest route from China and Japan to the Nicaragua Canal lies within 100 miles of the coast of Southern California.

Hitherto the chief industry of this section has been horticulture, since the days when hides, wool and tallow were the leading products. Of late, however, the general manufacturing and commercial interests of Los Angeles have assumed much importance. Los Angeles has an important jobbing and wholesale trade with the southwestern portion of the country from Fresno on

to a large and profitable business which is constantly increasing.

The condition of Los Angeles, as shown in the clearing-house returns during the past year, is an enviable one, and has excited attention throughout the country. There has been a steady and large increase in the weekly clearings over the previous year, and this within a time of great depression of the country have shown a decrease. The clearings for the first six months of the present year amounted to \$29,034,165, as compared with \$23,655,498 for the first six months of 1894, showing an increase for the half year of \$5,348,667.

Post office receipts are accepted, and properly so, as a faithful exponent of the business conditions of a city. Such being the case, the inhabitants of Los Angeles have more than ordinary reason to congratulate themselves on the prosperous condition of their city.

The receipts of the Los Angeles post office for the six months ending June 30, 1895, were \$187,166.42 For the preceding six months ended December 31, 1894, were \$79,294.40

Increase for last half year, \$17,872.02 This is an increase of within a fraction of 10 per cent. for the six months, or 22 per cent. for the year.

The yearly receipts of the office for the last five years were as follows:

1890	\$100,162.23
1891	108,306.46
1892	129,065.93
1893	144,831.44
1894	157,023.96

These figures are interesting. There are no figures for the bottom line, but there is evidence of a strictly healthy increase. If the receipts for the entire present year are based on those for the first half-year, as stated above, they would show, without allowing for any increase during the remaining months, a total for the year of \$179,300. This amount as compared with the receipts for the year 1890, shows the remarkable increase in the receipts of the Los Angeles post office in the last five years of a fraction over 74 per cent. This is, indeed, a remarkable showing.

During the last six months the real estate market in this section, and particularly in Los Angeles city, has shown great firmness, with a steady run of transactions during what is generally known as the dull period. Property very firmly held and it is an expression which can be used up to a shade under the full market price.

The rapid extension of street railroad systems is bringing new suburban districts to the front and there is an indication of a rise all along the line, both in business and residence property. It may be safely stated that there is little probability of prices ever being lower than they are today. This fact is recognized by many investors from the East, who are quietly picking up well-located pieces of land in and around the city.

The building record of Los Angeles for the past year has been most remarkable, and it is doubtful whether it could be duplicated in any city of the United States with the exception of Pittsburgh. This change was brought about by the discovery, a couple of years ago, of a deposit of fuel petroleum near the heart of the city, within a mile of the business center. There are now within a space of a few acres about 300 wells, of which some are producing, giving a heavy production, and the average production being over 2000 barrels every twenty-four hours.

New wells are being constantly sunk, and the output of oil is steadily increasing. Owing to lack of facilities for handling the product, the price of oil has been driven down a very great deal, and even less, but with the establishment of pipe lines, one of which has been built and others projected, the marketing of the oil will be placed on a more steady and business-like basis, and the price will doubtless be brought up to par. The figure of \$1.25 per barrel, which is quite a reasonable price for manufacturing purposes. The oil is also well adapted for the manufacture of lubricants, mineral paints, inks, etc. In consequence of this discovery the eyes of many large manufacturers are turned in this direction. It will not be long until it will be seen Los Angeles blossom out as a manufacturing city on a large scale within the next couple of years.

The great obstacle in the path of the manufacturers in this section up to the present time has been the cost of fuel. Coal is the chief article of fuel in Los Angeles, which precluded the profitable manufacture of staple articles where large amounts of fuel were needed.

During the past year this condition of affairs has been entirely changed from an unexpected source, and, instead of having to pay a very high price for fuel, Los Angeles has the cheapest fuel of any city in the United States, with the possible exception of Pittsburgh. This change was brought about by the discovery, a couple of years ago, of a deposit of fuel petroleum near the heart of the city, within a mile of the business center.

The following remarkable figures, showing the amount of building permits issued and their value, for the twelve months of 1895, speak for themselves:

1894. Amount.

Permits, January, 181. \$133,435

February, 121. 115,145

March, 158. 156,740

April, 133. 222,010

May, 169. 222,010

June, 149. 184,565

July, 123. 223,428

August, 156. 282,957

September, 170. 279,710

October, 225. 268,120

November, 184. 275,707

December, 117. 181,675

\$2,379,702

1895. Amount.

Permits, January, 164. \$190,700

February, 170. 284,000

March, 201. 300,268

April, 188. 300,388

May, 218. 363,990

June, 163. 301,295

July, 245. 637,219

\$2,284,702

The following interesting trade review is furnished The Times by Bradstreet's:

In reviewing the commercial situation in Los Angeles and vicinity, one of the notable and significant facts presented, is the substantial progress made during 1893 and 1894, years of almost unparalleled general depression, and further evidence of our manifest destiny as a distributing center is needed it is amply furnished by the record for the first six months of the present year.

During this period our merchants have enjoyed a most liberal patronage, and in nearly every line the accounts of sales exceed all previous records. This gain becomes more significant when the increase in the number of dealers, that have participated in it, is taken into consideration. This increase is more apparent in retail houses, the jobbing trade being a matter of slower growth, and it is rare that a dealer is in arrears in regard of unsatisfactory sales. From the reliable sources of information it is safe to estimate an addition to the number of houses in all lines engaged in merchandising in this city of at least 10 per cent. within eighteen months, meanwhile the older established houses holding and adding to the volume of their business.

In our bank clearings, which are conceded to furnish a reliable basis for relative comparison, we are able to point to a most remarkable increase and we have advanced from a point at one time well down on the list, to an important position. This is also a matter of common remark in business circles that general trade was held up to an unusual degree during the summer months and while we are now at our dullest season, there is evidence on every hand of a large volume of goods being moved. Among country dealers encouraging reports are being received concerning the market, and altogether, prices rule low, incomes in the aggregate are better than last year.

In the banks money is plentiful and although our rates of interest are still high as compared with older centers, there is a tendency to shade on good security, of which we now have abundance.

Among the wholesale houses pronounced tendency is apparent to extend their territory to the north and there is a constant increase in shipments to points that formerly were controlled by San Francisco. To the east it may be said that conditions prevailing in Arizona and New Mexico, which naturally are in our territory, have not seemed to stimulate efforts in that direction, but there is a promising start for those sections and at no distant date they will be ranked among our richest fields.

The distribution of merchandise has become larger and more rapid of transportation, and while we are abundantly supplied with facilities, there is yet something to be accomplished in the matter of rates, and persistent efforts are constantly being made by our merchants to obtain reasonable concessions while an aggressive policy and a demand for recognition of our rights has produced good results. The effort now

being made to obtain water transportation from the Atlantic Coast is really the most important agitation that has been undertaken here, and by concerted work it can be put into operation. It is proposed to have those steamers that ply between Panama and northern points stop at one of our harbors and once established the patronage must be expected to be extended and will result in permanence.

While it is conceded that the territory adjacent to this city has not yet been developed to that degree that it prevents a market for extensive manufacturing operations, and that large enterprises of that character have not yet been begun to the preparation of our local products and to some special lines, there is a large and inviting field open to prospectors and opportunity for many enterprises of less pretentious proportions. In the matter of fuel, we cannot be disengaged from our industry system to produce our greatest wealth of development. An industry that in its infancy can distribute in our city \$2000 or more per day is certainly worth fostering and we may expect a considerable percentage of our population to be supported by it. The question has frequently been asked, "What can we do?" as to our ability to sustain so large a territory under our control. It is noteworthy, however, that so far we have made a brilliant success and we may keep in sight the fact that while in some quarters the question of climate is looked upon as threadbare, the tastes of many people seem to demand it and they are willing to pay liberally for it. It is not altogether essential where incomes are produced, so long as they are spent with us, and each addition to our population furnishes employment to one or two persons. The larger the population, the larger the market.

Again we are accustomed to picture as vast territories, various points of development in this section that are producing large revenues, but when we consider at what cost are these produced we find that the expenses of unimproved areas if we can sustain a city of eighty thousand people on that which is now in sight, what may be expected later on?

General business has been very satisfactory in Los Angeles during the past month. New channels of trade are being opened up, a to a marked extent, in the older fields is constantly increasing. Bradstreet's furnish The Times the following interesting report:

When we turn to the Assessor's figures we find that the seven southern counties, particularly Los Angeles, make a similarly good showing, standing out over the other counties in the state. The San Francisco Chronicle recently published a synopsis of the returns made by the assessors of the counties. The Chronicle said:

"The valuation of some counties is largely increased; the values in others have fallen off. A comparison of the figures given in the public prints in the official papers is of general interest to those who are concerned in the material welfare of this State. There is a net increase in the valuation of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Riverside, Santa Barbara, San Diego, Orange and Ventura counties.

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XIVTH YEAR.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15, 1895.—FORTY PAGES.

PER WEEK 25¢ FIVE CENTS
PER MONTH \$5.

A MUSEMENTS—

With Dates of Events.

New Los Angeles Theater
C. M. WOOD, Lessee.
ONLY 3 MORE NIGHTS, AUG. 15, 16, 17.
SATURDAY MATINEE.

HOTTEST effort and greatest success,

"A BLACK SHEEP."

Presented with elaborate scenery and original great cast, headed by OTIS HARLAN as "HOT STUFF." Prices \$1, 75c, 50c and 25c. Seats now on sale.

New Los Angeles Theater

C. M. WOOD, Lessee.
Three Nights and Saturday Matinee, commencing
THURSDAY, AUG. 29.

Direct from an Absolute Conquest of New York and San Francisco.

The Irresistible Comedy

"Too Much Johnson,"

With William Gillett and All the Original Company.

Management of Charles Frohman.

Note—Exactly the same cast and all the scenic environments which characterized this production for one year in New York will be seen here.

Sale of seats will commence Tuesday, August 29, at 9 a.m.

ORPHEUM

S. MAIN ST. BET. FIRST AND SECOND STS.
Los Angeles' Family Vaudeville Theater, in Conjunction with the San Fran-

cisco and Denver Orpheum.

ARTISTS FROM BOTH HEMISPHERES—CHANGE OF BILL WEEKLY.

The Handsomest Theater and the Best Performance at Popular Prices on the Pacific Coast.

Week Commencing MONDAY, AUG. 12.—The Multum in Parvo of Vaudeville Excellence.

MISS FERES MARTINELLI. The Acrobatic Marvels of the World. KENNEDY AND LORENZ, in Their Mysterious "Thought Transmission." GARRELLA BROS. and GORETTE. Acrobatic Comedians. JOHNNIE CARROLL, America's Favorite Child Singer. LAND SISTERS. Refined Singing. GILBERT AND GODFREY. Children's Favorite Comedians. MULMULEAN TRIO. Tyrolean Warblers. Matinees Saturday and Sunday, 25 cents to any part of the house; children 10 cents to any seat.

Performance Every Evening Including Sunday. Evening prices: Orchestra and Dress Circle, 50 cents; Balcony, 25 cents; Gallery, 10 cents; Single Box and Loge Seats, 75 cents.

Telephone 1447.

BURBANK THEATER.

Week Commencing Sunday Evening, August 11,
With a Saturday Matinee. GREAT SUCCESS OF

MISS ETHEL BRANDON Who will appear as Zoe in Boucicault's
"THE OCTOORON." Supported by the full strength of the Cooper Stock Co. Special grand scenery.

Mechanical and electrical effects. Our prices never waver—15c, 25c, 30c, 50c and 75c.

Performances every evening including Sunday. Evening prices: Orchestra and Dress Circle, 50 cents; Balcony, 25 cents; Gallery, 10 cents; Single Box and Loge Seats, 75 cents.

Seats reserved a week in advance without extra charge. Sunday evening. "The Crust of Society," for one week only.

HAZARD'S PAVILION—

TONIGHT,
AND EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.



See Reduction in Prices!

A GENUINE SENSATION.

THE MOST EXCITING BATTLE

BETWEEN MAN AND HORSE EVER WITNESSED.

PROF.

O. R. CLEASON,

America's Greatest Living Horse Tamer.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF HORSES AT EACH PERFORMANCE.

Admission—Balcony, 15c; lower floor, 25c.

THE FAMOUS AND UNRIVALLED

MARINE BAND.

the best aggregation of Soloists and musical talent on the Western Slope.

Free open-air concert every evening at Santa Catalina Island.

MISCELLANEOUS—

LTHOUSE BROS.

A Luscious Home-Grown Fruit.

Finest in the world—Peaches, Pears, Plums, Apples, Grapes, Guavas, Nectarines, Strawberries, Blackberries, Raspberries, Melons, etc. Don't buy the tasteless trash sent in here from the North because it is cheap.

ALTHOUSE BROS., 105 W. First St. Tel. 398.

JUST RECEIVED—

100 DOZEN Fine Cloth Shades

BOUGHT AT A BARGAIN AND WILL BE SOLD AT 25c apiece.

Dado Shades at 35c; better grade cloth shades 25c. This sale for only a few days.

Furniture, Carpets, Draperies, etc., at lower prices than ever ask ed at any other store.

FULLER & LEWIS, Wholesale and Retail, 251 S. MAIN ST. Telephone 57.

RENDON CARNATIONS—15 CENTS PER DOZEN BY H. F. COLLINS

only, 35c & Spring. Out flowers and floral designs to order. Telephone 118.

THE MACHINERY SUPPLY COMPANY—Oil Well, Iron and Wool Working Machinery. (Electric Motors and Dynamos.)

INGLESIDE CARNATIONS—Ask your florist for them. In size they

are the largest. In color the brightest, perfume the sweetest. Grown by F. EDWARD GRAY, Alhambra, Cal.

POISONED WATER.

Dancers at Horsford Park, Ind., Are Taken Suddenly Ill.

(REGULAR ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT)

CROWNT POINT (Ind.), Aug. 14.—Ex-Educator is at fever heat at Horsford Park, a little town near Ross Station, seven miles north of this city. Sheriff Hayes received a telegram stating that an attempt was made to poison the whole village, and the sheriff with several deputies left at once for the scene. The fifty inhabitants of that village attended a dance on Monday night, and, as a result, Charles Williams, Miss Reising and two girls from Chicago are not expected to live.

During the evening some person placed arsenic or strichnine in large quantities in the water-pail. The dancers drank freely of it, and about twenty were poisoned before it was discovered. They all commenced vomiting. Most of them are better, except four who will probably die. The water was examined and the poison pronounced arsenic.

The American Pharmaceutical Association.

DENVER, Aug. 14.—The annual convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association opened with a council meeting this morning. The first general session was held this afternoon. Several hundred druggists, coming from all parts of the country, are here to attend the convention which will continue a week. There promises to be a warm contest between St. Paul and Montreal for the convention next year.

National Newsdealers in Convention.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 14.—The National Newsdealers continued their session at Wilson Hall today. The following news were reported: President, T. F. Martin of New York; vice-president, B. J. Harry of Brooklyn; secretary, Alexander Lynn of Providence; sergeant-at-arms, Benjamin Lewis of Boston.

VAN HORN KILLED.

The well-known Denverite falls from a Window.

DENVER, Aug. 14.—Ex-Mayor M. D. Van Horn was killed today by falling from a third-story window of the Grand Central Hotel, of which he was proprietor. He was Mayor of this city from 1893 to 1895, and had previously served a term in the Board of Supervisors.

Van Horn came to Denver in 1881, being at that time and for several years afterward, agent in the employ of the United States Treasury Department. He enlisted as a private in the Union army at the outbreak of the rebellion and served with distinction throughout the war, rising to the rank of major. After the war he engaged in a hotel business in Alabama and later in Chattanooga, Tenn. He was 58 years old, and wealthy.

OVERSTEPPED THE LIMIT.

PIERRE (S. D.) Aug. 14.—The attorney of W. W. Taylor are jubilant in the belief that their client will not even begin to serve out the five years sentence imposed upon him by Justice Gately this morning. They will apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus. Two years is the longest sentence permissible under a statute invoked by the lower court.

HIS GOOD GRACES.

The Whisky Trust's Property.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Under the authority of Federal Judge Showalter, Gen. McNulta, receiver of the Distilling and Cattle-feeding Company, sold the property of that corporation to the Reorganization Committee for \$9,800,000. The only bid was that of the Reorganization Committee. The property consists of seventeen distilling plants.

A Lawless War.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—The war prices in progress among laundrymen on the North Side and citizens of that section of the city now have no excuse for wearing soiled linen. A complication of rates and cuts has brought the price of laundering a shirt, plain, fancy or neglige, down from 10 and 15 cents to 5 cents. Collars, cuffs and underclothes have taken a corresponding drop.

THE COUNTESS OF SAVOY'S Schemes to Rob a Bank.

(REGULAR ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT)

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Ex-Postoffice Inspector L. A. Newcomb is given by a local paper as authority for a remarkable story of a plan to rob one of the largest banks in this city. According to Newcomb, Amelie Vincent, better known as the Countess of Savoy, succeeded in getting into the good graces of Mr. Vincent who held a responsible position at the bank and was

admitted to the president.

An elopement was planned and the bank was to be robbed of \$200,000 but the plan was frustrated by Inspector Newcomb who secured a confession from the confederates. Before an arrest could be made all the persons implicated succeeded in making their escape.

ARMED ROBBERY.

ARMED ROBBERY.

ARMED ROBBERY.</

(REPORTING RECORD)
MORE BAD TEMPER.

CORBETT LICKS HIS SPARRING PARTNER.

The Master of Ceremonies Stops an Exhibition That Was Not on the Bills.

A Round-trip Rate of One Fare is Agreed Upon for the Dallas Show.

Tom Williams and His Bay District Scheme — Races at Harlem, New York and Other Cities — The Valkyrie III Sighted.

(REGULAR ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT)

BUFFALO (N. Y.), Aug. 14.—James Corbett and McVey, his sparring partner, created considerable excitement at the Lyceum boxing carnival by giving an exhibition that was not down on the bill. During the second round of the bout Corbett made a punching-bag of McVey and the latter, in a fit of resentment, attempted to clinch and throw Corbett, at the same time calling him hard names.

Corbett pushed McVey to one side with the remark that if it was a fight he was after he would be satisfied in the next round. When time was called Corbett, very pale, sprang to his feet, and the spectators, who had witnessed a car and pounded McVey all over the stage, The row was cut short by the master of ceremonies and the two pugilists retired to their respective dressing-rooms.

CHEAP RAILROAD RATES.

DALLAS (Tex.). Aug. 14.—The general passenger agents of Texas have agreed upon one fare for the round trip for the Corbett-Fitzsimmons and other glove contests to be held at Dallas on October 31 and immediately following dates.

TWELVE ACRES OF GROUND.

DALLAS (Tex.). Aug. 14.—The Athletic Club has cleared and swept twelve acres of ground for the great prizefight. Eight of these acres will be covered by the great amphitheater which will have 65,650 seats. Ten hundred of lumber per day are now arriving and being piled up along the track of the Texas and Pacific. The building will be staked off and work begin next week. So far as the buildings and grounds are concerned, ample preparations are making for the largest assembly of people ever gotten together on the Western continent.

WILL VERA MARRY.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—A special to a local paper from Asbury Park, N. J., says that it is at length announced that Champion Jim Corbett is to marry Vera Stanwood, who is co-dependent in the divorce suit recently taken by Mrs. Corbett. The wedding, it is said, is to take place next week.

REPLIES TO DWYER.

Two British Journals Criticise the Horseman's Allegations.

(REGULAR ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT)

LONDON, Aug. 14.—(By Atlantic Cable.) The remarks attributed to M. F. Dwyer, the American horse-owner, in an interview with him after he had landed from the Fulda at New York yesterday, in which he is quoted as criticising his treatment in England, have been cabled here, and are being severely criticised.

The Sun, for instance, says: "Because Dwyer and his horses and his tailor-made jockey have not had masters of their own way here, they have been cheated, they have been swindled, robbed and hustled about abominably. We all know the stuff of which American sport is made, without mentioning the elements which go to make it."

The Westminster Gazette says: "If we take out our American cousin at what recent events have shown him to be, it is evident that he is not to be blamed. We should have a very poor opinion of his sportsmanship. First, we found Cornell unable to take a licking gracefully, and now the same thing appears in racing. Fortunately, we saw last year that American athletes are true sportsmen, right through, and we know from long experience that American yachtsmen know how to behave themselves, or we might be little inclined to envy Lord Dunraven and the London Athletic Club."

THE AMERICAN LOST.

Palmer's Schooner Yampa, Beaten by Willis' Amphitrite.

(REGULAR ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT)

COWES, Aug. 14.—(By Atlantic Cable.) In a westerly breeze this morning R. S. Palmer's crack American cruising schooner Yampa and Frederick Willis' English cruising schooner Amphitrite started in race for a prize of \$100 over the old Queen's course of fifty miles. The Yampa, in view of the fact that when the Yampa won Lord Ivengah's 200-guinea cup on Wednesday over the same course, the Amphitrite being second, Willis protested against the cup being awarded the Yampa on the ground that latter sailed earlier in the race and drew in excess of the number allowed by the rules governing the contest.

The Yampa allowed the Amphitrite 7m. 4s. today. At the start at 10 o'clock the American schooner had the weather berth, but in the beat to the first mark, at Lympstone spit, the Amphitrite drew ahead and rounded it with a lead of 12m. 50s. At Ryde Pier the Amphitrite had a lead of 13m. 28s. The Amphitrite won easily without her time allowance. She was sailed by Capt. Gomes of the Mateor.

TITUS' SMASH.

He Breaks the Ten-mile Bicycle Record.

(REGULAR ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT)

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—The most notable achievement of the day at the Manhattan Beach cycling events was the smashing of the ten-mile bicyclic record by Fred Titus. He started out in a ten-mile match race with Harry Maddox, holder of the record of 21:20 3-5. Titus got behind the quadruplet on the start, and this so discouraged Maddox that he dropped back a lap behind before the second mile was finished. At the end of the third mile Maddox dropped out. Titus then turned his attention to the record, and he fractured it every mile after the first.

It was originally intended to page the mile with two quads, but one of them broke down, and two tandems were pressed into service. The pace was not fast enough for Titus, who on the last mile cut the pace for the tandem. He finished by knocking the record down to 20:58 4-5, a cut of 40 4-5s. Had there been another quad, Titus would have done much better. It was a great performance, and aroused the utmost enthusiasm.

Other results were a half-mile race between James J. Corbett and Harry Wheeler. Corbett handles a wheel very cleverly, and he and Wheeler made a good finish, Corbett winning by two feet.

Harry Tyler rode like the wind in placing the mile record at 1:49 2-5, and the half-mile record at 1:26. The previous records were 1:51 and 1:26 5-6 respectively. About 1,000 was realized

for the charity fund. Bob Fitzsimmons gave a spring exhibition for the benefit of the fund.

One mile, handicap, class A: Final won by R. A. Miller (130 yards), Oscar Hedstrom (25) second, J. T. Bean (60) third; time 2:12 4.

Quarter-mile, scratch, professional flying start: Final won by H. C. Tyree; 1st, Sibley second, W. E. Coleman third; time 28 1-5.

One mile, scratch, class A: Final won by C. M. Erts, W. C. Douglass second, W. C. Roome third; time 2:16 1-5.

Half a mile match race, handicap, won by James J. Corbett (75); 1st, I. Silvia (215 yards) won, A. W. Porter (scratch) second, W. E. Coleman (scratch) third; time 12:37 4-5.

One-third of a mile, match race, handicap: Lewis B. Beever (75) won, W. E. Coleman (scratch) second; time 1:07 2-5.

One mile, tandem scratch, for the club championship of the Riverside Wheelmen: Dead heat between C. K. Granger and W. A. Barbeau and J. Beam and Walter Beam; F. Nagle and N. B. John third; time 2:18 1-5.

One mile, scratch, professional: Fred Titus, Harry Maddox dropping out at the end of the third mile; time first mile 2:03 1-5; second mile, 4:04 3-5; third mile, 2:05 2-5; fourth mile, 8:11 3-5; fifth mile, 2:18 1-5; sixth mile, 12:23 4-5; seven miles, 14:29; eight miles, 16:39 4-5; nine miles, 18:46; ten miles, 20:58 4-5.

THE NAPA TRACK.

Good Sport and a Good-sized Crowd.

The Cyclers.

(REGULAR ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT)

NAPA, Aug. 14.—Today the attendance at the race-meet was excellent. An army of bicycle riders proved a drawing card, as fully 3500 people witnessed the races, which were all very close and exciting.

In the 2:27, three-year-old trot, Stan B. went a heat and Zambro three heats in faster time than any three-year-old stallion on the Coast had ever trotted before, breaking the record for this class.

Trotting, 2:34 class:

Ethel Downs 2 4 1 1 1
L. O. 1 2 2 2 2
Los Angeles 4 3 3 2 2
Charavita 5 5 4 4 4
Bishop and Hero also started.

Time 2:18, 2:11, 2:21; 2:18 1-5, 2:20.

Trotting, three-year-old class:

Zambro 3 2 1 1 1
Stan B. 1 2 2 2 2
Stambeoulli 5 4 4 4 4
D. Puff 2 3 3 4 4

Silver King, Lotta, Carter C. Sider, H. E. and O. Seth, Stiles and Auditor also started. Time, 2:19 1-2, 2:16 1/2, 2:15%, 2:15%.

Half a mile bicycle race, handicaps, class A: Al Strom of St. Helena won, Newton Ackerman of Petaluma second, Chapman of Napa third; time 1:09 1-2.

Five and a half furlongs: Emotional won, Herbie second, Hermis third; time 1:03 1-2.

Five and a half furlongs: Emotional won, Herbie second, Hermis third; time 1:03 1-2.

One mile and a sixteenth: Hermanita won, Charla second, Roundelay third; time 1:52 1-2.

Six furlongs: Gateway won, Treasure second, Waren Leland third; time 1:15.

One mile: Burrell's Billot won, Winslow second, Theodore H. third; time 1:43 1-2.

Six furlongs: Tom Sayre won, Chenda second, Oregon Eclipse third; time 1:15.

ST. LOUIS SUMMARIES.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 14.—Six furlongs:

Bill Ellison won, Aunt Susie second, Empire third; time 1:05 1-2.

Four and a half furlongs: Fannie Ropponen, Leeseman second, May Gallop third; time 1:09 1-2.

Six and a half furlongs: King Gold won, Companio second, Pay or Play third; time 1:23 1-2.

One mile: Sun Up won, Jack the Jew second, True Penny third; time 1:45.

WALLER WRITES.

He Appreciates the Efforts Made in His Behalf.

(REGULAR ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—A letter received today from ex-Congressman Waller by his stepson, Paul, Bray, says that his baggage was taken from him by the French on his arrival at Marseilles and that he made a complaint to the United States Consul at that place on August 27, but has heard nothing of it since. He has not as yet received a word from Mr. Waller or his children, nor has he as yet received the money sent him by friends a few days after he reached this country that he was ill and without funds to supply himself with medical attendance. This was intensified by the report from Kansas City that A. P. A. council had five thousand armed men ready to send to Omaha to maintain the A. P. A. command. After the same time the old commission was in the Mayor's office ready to issue orders and repel any force necessary to maintain its position.

After a brief conference the A. P. A. committee concluded to confer with the old board before resorting to arms. The conference was the result of a letter which Mayor Bemis sent to the A. P. A. last night, in which the members of the old board met to meet the old board and endeavor to reach a settlement of the controversy. The members of the new board answered that they had decided to meet Mayor Bemis and his colleagues and indicated that they were encouraged with cheer from two hundred A. P. A.'s present. They were expected to at once place a rival force on the streets of the city and attempt to capture the Office of Police White and storm the city jail. There were no schools given out by the A. P. A.'s who were said to be on the inside. The situation was intensified by the report from Kansas City that A. P. A. council had five thousand armed men ready to send to Omaha to maintain the A. P. A. command. After the same time the old commission was in the Mayor's office ready to issue orders and repel any force necessary to maintain its position.

The letter to Bray is dated July 22. Waller expresses much gratitude for the interest taken in his case by the newspapers of the United States and friends, and was especially glad to hear that the Department of State was looking after the protection of his family. He expressed the belief and hope that he will be released soon. His health is a little better than when he last wrote.

THE FEDERATION.

Nicaragua, Honduras and San Salvador Against Guatemala.

(REGULAR ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT)

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14.—Philadelphia, 13, base hits 17, errors 3.

New York, 9, base hits 12, errors 2.

Batteries—Lucid, Taylor and Clements; Russ and Farrell.

WASHINGTON—BROOKLYN.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 14.—Brooklyn, 5, base hits 12, errors 3.

Washington, 9, base hits 14, errors 2.

Batteries—Gumberg, Daub and Grim; Anderson and McGuire.

CLEVELAND-ST. LOUIS.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 14.—Cleveland, 12, base hits 12, errors 1.

St. Louis, 7, base hits 13, errors 4.

Batteries—Knell and Zimmer; McDougal, Ehret and Miller.

CINCINNATI—PITTSBURGH.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 14.—Cincinnati, 2, base hits 8, errors 1.

Pittsburgh, 1, base hits 7, errors 1.

Batteries—Dwyer and Vaughn; Fornace and Merritt.

BALTIMORE—BOSTON.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 14.—Baltimore, 9, base hits 12, errors 3.

Boston, 2, base hits 6, errors 1.

Batteries—Hooper and Clarke; Stevens and Ganzel.

BAY DISTRICT DOOMED.

Tom Williams Said to Have Failed in His Mission.

(REGULAR ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT)

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—Thomas H. Williams, president of the California Jockey Club, who went to Chicago and New York a few weeks ago to secure backing for the Bay District track, is said to have failed in his mission and, as a result, a local paper makes the assertion that the track will soon be abandoned.

Williams' failure to secure capital in the East with which to buy the track on which he had an option for \$265,000, is said to have been due to two causes. While he himself recognises that the San Francisco track is not in the best condition for one track the preparations that Corrigan and Spreckels are making to open an opposition track next winter are said to have made them timid about investing at the Bay District. This timidity is said to have been increased by the likelihood that the new Legislature will pass a law limiting the number of days that racing may be held each year.

The Bay District track has had no legal existence for some time, and it is asserted that the Board of Supervisors of the city has ordered the streets to be cut through the block in accordance with an ordinance to that effect that was passed some time ago.

WILLIAMS DENIES IT.

SAFETY AND SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—Thomas H. Williams, president of the California Jockey Club, denies that he has abandoned the scheme to purchase the Bay District track. He says the plan is still being pushed and that a successful culmination of his pet scheme is within sight.

MYRON M'HENRY'S CHALLENGE.

He Will Match Gentry Against Robert J. and Patchen.

(REGULAR ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT)

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Myron McHenry, the trainer of John R. Gentry, has issued the following challenge:

"I will match John R. Gentry against any pacer in the world for \$5000 a side. I will match Gentry against Joe Patchen and Robert J. in a three-cornered race for \$5000 a side, the distance pole and weight being 100 pounds. The winner to receive \$5000

(COAST RECORD.)

MIDNIGHT LYNCHING.**FATHER AND SON HANG TO A TREE.****The Particulars of the Mob's Work in the Case of the Two Vinsons.****Deputy Prosecuting Attorney Graves is to Proceed Against the Guilty Parties.****Intimation of Jury-bribing in the Durtant Case—Attempted Escape from a Magdalene Asylum—Miners Win a Victory.****REGULAR ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.**

SEATTLE (Wash.), Aug. 14.—An Ellensburg, Wash., special to the Post-Intelligencer, says that at 12 o'clock last night the fire-bell rang and a crowd was at the county jail inside of three minutes, battering on the steel cage. For an hour and a half the blows of hammers resounded on the still night air and at 1:30 o'clock Sam Vinson and his son Charles, the murderers of Sunday, were led out of the stockade with ropes around their necks. The victims were walked three blocks, and a small silver poplar, eight inches in diameter, chosen. Ropes were thrown over the first limb and the father and son were hauled up by many willing hands. Their feet were not over a foot from the ground and the two men were choked, to death with their faces within six inches of each other.

After the death of "Dutch John," this afternoon, an uneasy feeling began to manifest itself and as evening came on it grew in intensity.

At 9:30 o'clock when the crowd had almost disappeared knots of men could be seen all over town and it was apparent that trouble was coming. Sheriff Stinson was very active and had extra deputies on duty at the jail. He had arrangements made that the ringing of the fire-bell should give the signal that the mob was under way.

Promptly at 12 o'clock the bell rang and almost simultaneously the guards were overpowered and the outer jail-doors were soon passed. The steel cage was stubbon, but the mob was determined. After the watchmen were secured they turned to a dead silence.

The old man never spoke but Charles pulled back and struggled some. Both were hustled along, however, and several telegraph poles were tried with out sating the leaders. When near the fatal tree young Vinson spoke his only words with a heavy heart, "I'll pay my mother's account. You'll be sorry for this."

The last word was uttered as the tightening rope choked off his breath. The father was strung up a moment before the son and someone in the crowd said, as Charles was being hung, "Your son is there. Go in and see him." Both men were allowed to hang for some time, and the crowd slowly dispersed without firing any shots into the bodies. There were six other prisoners in the jail, but none were molested and nobody was hurt but the two murderers during the proceeding.

Charles Vinson was the man who gave away his comrades with whom he conspired to hold up a Northern Pacific train last April. The robbers were caught at their rendezvous where they were ready for work and were given up to the authorities to convict the robbers or Vinson's testimony. Charles Vinson and Sam Vinson, his father, were drunk and raising a disturbance all last Sunday at Ellensburg. About 6:45 o'clock in the evening they entered the saloon and were picked up by a constable, during which Charles shot Mike Kohlkopf, one of the proprietors, who died half an hour later.

John Bergman, well known as "Dutch John," went to the defense of Kohlkopf when the elder Vinson stabbed him in the right breast, inflicting a horrible wound from which Bergman died on Tuesday. After Kohlkopf was shot he grabbed young Vinson, threw him to the floor and dealt him several blows, but was forced to desist by failing strength. Samuel Vinson and his son came from Allen, Mason county, Wash. The younger man had served a term in the penitentiary.

WILL PUNISH THE MOB.

TACOMA, Aug. 14.—Deputy Prosecuting Attorney Will Graves of Ellensburg and his son Harry H. Grant, who knows the identity of the leaders and many of the members of the mob that lynched the Vinsons and that upon his return to Ellensburg he will take immediate steps to see that they are arrested and punished. He is informed that the lawyers include many of the best practitioners from and business men in and about Ellensburg. He believes that the younger Vinson would have been convicted of murder in the first degree and hanged and condemned the method of punishment adopted by the mob.

SAFEGUARDS FOR SALE.

An intimation of jury-bribing in the Durtant Case.

(REGULAR ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—Another sensation has developed in the Durtant case. Whether it is a case of jury-bribing or a bold attempt at blackmail the police and others who have investigated the matter are unwilling and probably unable to state with positive-ness. The fact remains that Mrs. Durtant, mother of the young man who is accused of murdering Minnie Williams and Blanche Lamont, was approached recently by a mysterious person who advised her to do something of extreme importance to the safety of Theodore Durtant. It was intimated that at least two of the jurors already accepted could be influenced to vote for an acquittal. But, coin would be required to get those votes.

Mrs. Durtant not only spurned the offer but informed the attorney that she had also informed the police of the nature of the offer made to her. The woman is Mrs. Sarah Groves, who resides at No. 516 Leavenworth street. While she denies having offered any jurors for sale she admits having visited Mrs. Durtant and offering the accomplishment of something which would be valuable to the defense of Theodore Durtant. Mrs. Groves says she only acted as the agent of a third person and did so innocently.

JEW OR GENTILE.

A San Francisco Young Woman in a Peculiar Quarrel.

(REGULAR ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—Ever since the spring of 1893 Miss Katie Durbin has been in doubt as to whether she is Jew or Gentile. Her supposed father, Joseph Durbin, late of East Portland and elsewhere, asserts that the girl is his daughter, born of American parents at East Portland. On the other hand, Katie believes herself to be a full-blooded Jewess, and claims to have had numerous proofs of that fact at one time. But the documents were destroyed in a somewhat peculiar manner, and now Katie almost despairs of ever finding out who her real parents were.

The discussion came about in a public meeting at which Durbin had either promised her that if she would remain within a certain length of time he would give her his household furniture. As Miss Durbin was still single when the stipulated time had

elapsed, her father sold the furniture. The young lady, who is only 19, and rather prepossessing, took exception to the sale and refused to receive the goods on a search warrant.

During the hearing of the case Miss Durbin startled the court by declaring that she was not the daughter of the man who claimed to bear the relation of father to her. A man named Edwards said he had written to her three letters which conclusively proved that she was a Wald instead of a Durbin. This stranger was to have written again, dealing more fully with the early history of the girl, but he has failed to do so. What has become of him is unknown. He must have died, she argues, or he never would have given up after the interest he took in her case. For all she knows Katie may be an eastern princess of the royal blood, or an heiress to some estate in Europe.

THE ELECTRIC CARNIVAL.

Preparations for a Grand Display at Sacramento.

(REGULAR ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.)

SACRAMENTO, Aug. 14.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the electric carnival was held tonight. Chairman Steffens presided and there was a full attendance. After long discussion it was decided to have the reviewing stand at Capitol Park instead of at the plaza and to substitute the name of Edison for that of Faraday, among those to be emblazoned as originators of electricity.

Director-General Coleman reported that the San Francisco Electric corps would have twelve floats in the electrical parade, which, with those already provided for by the committee, will make a grand demonstration. An appropriation was made to bring here military companies from Nevada City, Grass Valley and other towns, and Hon. D. E. Ryerson, George B. Katzenbach were appointed to work with the Native Sons in securing a reduced railroad rates for visitors. There are 200 lights to be used in illuminating the Capitol grounds, and on the night of September 9 Sacramento will be a brilliant light show.

Signs of the carnival are already to be seen everywhere and the colors of the carnival, yellow, green and red, are visible on all the streets.

TURNER SEEKS REDRESS.

He Asks Ten Thousand Dollars Damages for False Imprisonment.

(REGULAR ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.)

SACRAMENTO, Aug. 14.—F. K. Turner brought suit today against A. F. Welch, M. M. Drew, Chief of Police George W. Maley, J. W. Wilson, George Wissmann, W. L. Talbot, C. C. Brown and P. A. Miller to recover \$10,000 damages and costs of suit for false imprisonment.

Turner was arrested on suspicion of being an embezzler wanted in Butte county. At the time of his arrest he was employed in a local hotel, and his incarceration caused him to lose his fourteen-year-old son.

A Reduction in Grain Rates.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—At the meeting of the Railroad Commission today Commissioners voted to adopt a resolution reducing the grain rates 15 per cent. on shipments between all points from San Francisco to Sacramento, and from Vallejo to Los Angeles. The reduction of grain rates in Northern California is by the resolution made 20 per cent. below existing rates. The resolution went over for two weeks.

FRANK PIXLEY'S FUNERAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—Frank M. Pixley was buried today. A great number of pioneers and prominent citizens of San Francisco paid their respects at the funeral.

SAINT FRANCIS, Aug. 14.—The third trial of Mrs. Louise Worthington for the murder of Harry Baddeley began this morning, when the jury returned a verdict of murder in the second degree. In 1893, Mrs. Worthington shot at Ferry, her paramour. It was said that she had been urged to the murder by her husband.

MRS. WORTHINGTON GUILTY.

Again Convicted of Murder in the Second Degree.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—The third trial of Mrs. Louise Worthington for the murder of Harry Baddeley began this morning, when the jury returned a verdict of murder in the second degree. In 1893, Mrs. Worthington shot at Ferry, her paramour. It was said that she had been urged to the murder by her husband.

Young Grant, who, with his mother and brothers, is very extensively interested in Southern California enterprise, announces the purchase from Hadley of the Horton House, which is one of the most historic buildings in the city, price \$100,000. It occupies an entire block facing on the plaza, and is surrounded by very beautiful grounds. Grant and his associates intend to spend a great deal of money on the hostelry, and will make it a magnificent modern hotel, which, in appointments and luxury, will equal Coronado and Del Monte.

NOT CONSIDERED SERIOUS.

The Prosecution of the Merced Bank Cases—Two Arrests.

(REGULAR ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.)

MERCED, Aug. 14.—Of eight warrants sworn out yesterday at Shelling for the arrest of the officers and directors of the defunct Merced Bank, only two have been served, those on Directors H. G. Peck yesterday and Vice President C. Landrum today. Both gave bail.

The prosecution is a peculiar one. C. Gallo, a Shelling lawyer, who signed the warrants, had only \$11.22 in the bank, but his wife had \$5000 on deposit. The complaint charges each officer and director with the embezzlement of \$11.22. The matter is not considered in a serious light by people here.

AGAIN IN FIRE.

Timber Burning in Every Part of Mason County, Wash.

(REGULAR ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.)

TACOMA, Aug. 14.—Forest fires are burning again, and doing much damage to timber. In the woods south of Tacoma quite a fire is burning tonight. News comes from Shelton that timber is burning in every part of Mason county, and the settlers there are all on guard to keep their property from burning. The fires are particularly dangerous around Shelton, where extensive logging operations are carried on, and the scattered refuse burns like tinder. The logging men at Shelton claim that the woods should be back-fired in May and June, to prevent such devastating fires, but under the present law back-burning is not allowed.

WON A VICTORY.

The California Miners and Their Owners Protest.

(REGULAR ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—The California miners have won their first victory at Washington. An appeal has been allowed to the Secretary of the Interior from the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office rejecting their omnibus protest against the issuing of patents to the Central and Southern Pacific roads for

lands selected under their grants, the mineral or agricultural nature of which is in dispute.

In a number of cases directly involved in about one hundred thousand, but in a few days appeals will be forwarded to Washington, covering over four hundred thousand acres more. Ordinarily, a decision on an appeal to the Secretary of the Interior does not reach him for two years or eighteen months after filing. Consequently, whatever may be his decision, the miners will have ample time to obtain relief from Congress.

UP A TREE.

A Attempted Escape from a Magdalene Asylum Falls Through.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—The Evening Bulletin says that Annie Banbury, a sixteen-year-old girl of many aliases, who has said that she was a banker's daughter and has impersonated Nell Dowd of Monterey to the latter's discomfiture, is the central figure of a new plan to win notoriety. After the Dowd episode, when she said that she had been led astray by one Annie Jackson, she was sent to the Magdalene Asylum. There she concocted a plan to escape.

She enlisted several others in the plan, which was to assault the Sister of Charity, on guard and then to leave the house, climb the trees overhanging the wall and thence down to the ground.

This was done and Annie fell from the wall, injuring herself. She was picked up by a man early this morning and brought into town but was subsequently recaptured. The other girls remained in the trees until daylight came. This is the first attempt to escape from the Magdalene Asylum.

SHOT THROUGH THE MOUTH.

The Fate of a Nevada Man Who Was Once Wealthy.

(REGULAR ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.)

WINNEMUCA (Nev.), Aug. 14.—Early this morning the dead body of James Ritchie of Paradise Valley was found in the sagebrush near the depot. His clothing was torn in several places, and as the body was raised, a pistol fell apparently from the grasp of his right hand. Two chambers of the revolver were empty.

On examination it was found that he was shot in the mouth, and it is believed to be a case of suicide, although no reason for such an act is known. Further than a small financial embarrassment.

A few years ago Ritchie was one of the wealthy men of Humboldt county, and prominent in its affairs. He leaves a widow and a fourteen-year-old son.

A Reduction in Grain Rates.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—At the meeting of the Railroad Commission today Commissioners voted to adopt a resolution reducing the grain rates 15 per cent. on shipments between all points from San Francisco to Sacramento, and from Vallejo to Los Angeles.

The reduction of grain rates in Northern California is by the resolution made 20 per cent. below existing rates.

The resolution went over for two weeks.

FLASHERS FROM THE WIRES.

Baron Bernhard Christian Tauchnitz, the celebrated Leipzig publisher, is dead.

A Paris, Tex., dispatch says that Gen. S. B. Keyes, dying at Elkton Springs. Latest advice say he is living in a sanatorium.

A leader in the London Times urges Gen. Wolesey's claim to succeed the Duke of Cambridge as commander-in-chief of the army.

A Baltimore dispatch says that Daniel Farwell, 60, of Pittsfield, Mass., was shot dead in a camp meeting at Pittsfield last night by Gardner Galloway. He claimed that Farwell had insulted his mother.

A Boston dispatch says that Edward McCall, one of the older and most capable operators in the Union service, died suddenly yesterday morning of heart disease.

The battle of Texas, which goes into commission today, will probably sail at noon from Norfolk to join the squadron of Admiral Buncle. The Texas does not need any trial, except that the engines will be tested.

A Boston dispatch says that at the Tremont Theater, Miss Mary Millard confirmed the report of her engagement to Count Raoul de Brabant of France. She said that when her husband, Dr. Frank G. Gifford, died in April, she was engaged to the count, who she would not be married until the conclusion of her theatrical engagement two years hence.

A cablegram from Rotterdam says that Gustavus, Prince of Hesse, whose son, Prince of Hesse, bankers of Genoa, Italy, whose failure power of coercing Turkey. She is pushing a strong squadron northward from Egypt. The other powers oppose coercion.

A Boston dispatch says that Capt. Henderson and fourteen other survivors of the Prince Oscar disaster, to Liverpool. Henderson, previous to the vessel's wreck, expressed the opinion that the unknown vessel which was in collision with the Prince Oscar was the Holt Hill. The other survivors agreed in this opinion.

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345 was the actual number of bona fide "LINERS" printed in THE TIMES yesterday. None of them, standard, none of them, non-dead-headed, none objectionable. For RE-SULI S, ask advertisers.

CIRCULATION.

Sworn Weekly Statement of the Circulation of the Los Angeles Times.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, SS.

Personally appeared before me, H. G. Ots, president and general manager of the Times-Mirror Company and they being duly sworn, deposes and says that the daily circulation of THE TIMES daily press reports of the office show that the bona fide editions of THE TIMES for each day of the week ended August 10, 1935, were as follows:

August 4..... 10,415
Monday..... 10,600
Tuesday..... 10,675
Wednesday..... 10,725
Thursday..... 10,875
Friday..... 10,840
Saturday..... 10,810

Total..... 104,415
Gross daily average..... 10,415
(Signed) H. G. OTS.

Sworn and sworn to before me this 10th day of August, 1935.
(Seal)

J. C. OLIVER,
Notary Public in and for Los Angeles County,
State of California.

NOTE.—THE TIMES is a seven-day paper. The above aggregate will be 104,415 copies. In view of the fact that the cost of the weekly would, if apportioned on the basis of a six-day evening paper, give a daily average circulation for each week-day of 17,800 copies.

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THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

LINERS.

One cent a word for each insertion.

SPECIAL NOTICES

EXPERIENCED BUSINESS MANAGER AND expert accountant (accustomed to handling large force of employees) and at present filling responsible position in San Francisco. Sept. 1; satisfactory reasons given; unquestionable references. Address K. Box 83, TIMES OFFICE.

BUSINESS WITH THE RIGHT END FORGED—A woman who has planned to locate water, oil and mineral, and take contracts to develop, guaranteeing results. Oct. 10, S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

DRINK CORONADO WATER, PUREST ON EARTH. W. L. WHEDON, Agt. 114 W. First.

A. K. NUDSON BORES WATER WELLS

any size and depth. P. O. STATION D.

IRON WORKS—BAKER IRON WORKS, 950

to 965 BUENA VISTA ST.

WANTED Help Male.

HUMMEL BROS. & CO., EMPLOYMENT AGENTS,

(Successors to Petty, Hummel & Co.)

300-32 W. Second st., in basement
California Bank Building.

Tel. 509.

(Office open from 7 a.m. to 7:30 p.m., except Sunday.)

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT.

Housegirl for Colegrave, 4 in family, \$15; housegirl for Ventura, 4 adults, \$20; middle-aged woman for light housework, country, \$15; housekeeper for Santa Barbara, \$15; maid \$12 to \$15; nursegirl, city, \$20; housewife, \$15; housegirl, city, \$20; maid; woman cook for Ventura, \$25; girl for housework, Ventura, \$25.

MEN'S DEPT. (MISCELLANEOUS).

Business men wanted for all kinds of fancy goods stock, country, \$15 per week; want a log-cutter for logging camp, \$30; and a large crew for light housework, country, \$15; housekeeper for Santa Barbara, \$15; maid \$12 to \$15; nursegirl, city, \$20; maid; woman cook for Ventura, \$25; girl for housework, Ventura, \$25.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT.

Waiter for Colegrave, \$25; large arm waitresses, \$6 per week; woman cook, beach, \$20 etc., 12 to 15 people; a good starcher, laundry, city, \$15; also starch ironer, \$15; maid, \$12 to \$15; housewife, \$20 per month etc.; starch ironer, \$15; room and board, \$25; maid; woman cook for Ventura, \$25; girl for housework, Ventura, \$25.

WANTED DRUMMER, OFFICE MAN

Miller, writer, bookbinder, cutter, laundry man, mechanician and unskilled situations; salesladies, instructor, governess, housekeeper, waitress, housewife, housekeeper, EDWARD NITTINGER, 414 S. Broadway.

WANTED AGENTS TO REPRESENT US

in the State. The firm is a well known order. Good chance for a live man. For further particulars write, giving experience, name, address, CHAS. M. HATFIELD, 104 N. Main, Tel. 227.

WANTED FIRST AND SECOND COOKS, carpenters, teamsters, hotel and restaurant waitresses, women restaurant and pantry cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, house girls, KARL'S KITCHEN EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 153 N. Main, Tel. 227.

WANTED A LIVE BUSINESS MAN WITH small capital to introduce a pattern attachment for hand-printing patterns; hand-presses and other equipment for the right man. Address L. box 15, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED EVERY PERSON IN SOUTHERN California who has a collection of postage stamps to sell to me. I know it is spot for you to sell to me. I pay spot for all collectors. CHAS. M. HATFIELD, South Pasadena, Calif.

WANTED ACTIVE MEN TO TAKE ORGANIZATION for enforcement of laws. Write or call on G. H. COOPER, 621 S. Spring St.

WANTED 3 ENERGETIC YOUNG MEN for collecting; most liberal terms. V. WAN-KOWSKI, 291 S. Broadway.

WANTED GOOD NURSE AT ONCE; MUST be experienced; 2 children, wages \$15. Call today, 172 W. FIRST.

WANTED A STRONG WET NURSE FOR 15 years old. Call 539 EDGEWOOD ROAD.

WANTED Help Female.

WANTED 2 WAITRESSES, COUNTRY, \$20; waitress, beach, \$15; second girl, country, \$20; second girl, city, \$20. Please apply for these girls. Mrs. McCAFFERY, 162 S. Broadway and Miss McCARTHY'S, 161 S. Broadway, 16.

WANTED KING'S DRESS-CUTTING AND Dressmaking School; lessons, including system, 10 the course. KING'S LADIES' UNIFORM CO., 101 S. Broadway, 29th floor, First and Spring.

WANTED PLUMBER PARTNER TO OPEN shop in Los Angeles; I have full set of shop tools, complete, with some stock. Address JAMES ATMORE, care box 302, Pasadena, 17.

WANTED 2 WAITRESSES TO KNOW OUT at 161 S. BROADWAY. Mrs. Scott and Miss McCarthy, employment agents.

WANTED GIRL GERMAN PREFERRED, for general housework; family, 3; washing; wages \$12. Call at 165 E. 36TH ST. 16.

WANTED A GENERAL SERVANT; MUST be a good plain cook; city references required. Apply at 1925 S. GRAND AVE. 15.

WANTED Room and Board.

WANTED ROOM AND BOARD IN PRIVATE FAMILY; western or southwestern part of city preferred, by business man; references if desired. Address L. box 10, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED LADY OR GENTLEMAN PARTNER; must be a good plain cook; city references required. Apply at 1925 S. GRAND AVE. 15.

WANTED—Help Female.

WANTED A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK and attend to children. Apply this morning, 8 S. OLIVE ST.

WANTED 3 LADY AGENTS FOR SOLICITING; liberal terms. V. WANKOWSKI, 207 S. Broadway.

WANTED GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply 821 W. 17TH ST.; German preferred.

WANTED A YOUNG WAITRESS AT 145 TEMPLE ST.

WANTED Situations Male.

WANTED A POSITION ON A STOCK RANCH; am a young family with wife, breeding and care of fance stock, and all the detail work of a ranch; would be a good fit; last position, foreman on a cattle ranch; daily press reports of the office show that the bona fide editions of THE TIMES for each day of the week ended August 10, 1935, were as follows:

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Sept. 1; satisfactory reasons given;

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WANTED POSITION BY A STEADY young man to care for horses and lawn, and make himself generally useful; a careful driver and can milk, city or country; work and live expenses. Address L. box 12, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED BY COMPETENT MAN, MARRIED, ranch to care for; have team, implements; will take use of land in part. Address L. box 10, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED POSITION BY A STEADY young man as assistant book-keeper in a wholesale house; excellent references. Address L. box 10, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED POSITION AS STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, assistant book-keeper; 16 years experience. Address K. Box 92, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED POSITION AS BOOK-KEEPER OR office worker; can give references. Address L. box 10, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED LAWNES TO PLANT BY FIRST-class gardener. Address F. H. Box 24, Station K.

WANTED Situations Female.

WANTED A POSITION AS WORKING housekeeper by American woman; understand all details of cooking, or would take full charge of her household. Address Room 5, third floor, W.C.T.U. BLDG., cor. Broadway and Temple st.

WANTED POSITION AS GOVERNESS BY a thoroughly competent young woman. Apply to C. C. BOYNTON, 180 S. Spring.

WANTED POSITION AS A COMPETENT housekeeper to do general housework. Address K. Box 11, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED POSITION AS GOVERNESS BY

a thoroughly competent young woman.

Apply to C. C. BOYNTON, 180 S. Spring.

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LINERS.

FOR SALE - Country Property.

FOR SALE - CALIFORNIA PROPERTY.
BY CORTELYOU & GRIFFEN,
402 S. Broadway.

\$40 per acre—\$40 acres of splendid land in Washington, 10 miles east of Portland and 1½ miles west of Columbia River. Two miles from Astoria, a city of 2,000, and railroad shipping point 18 miles from "The Dahl." Soil is black sandy loam; will grow most quantities of hops or grain, acre, almost as level as road, for part cash, balance long time and light interest, or will take part cash and balance in Eastern or California unincumbered property.

\$30 per acre—\$40 acres in San Bernardino county; any kind of deciduous or evergreen will grow to perfection in this soil; close to railroad, shipping point; this land will soon be supplied with water for irrigation, and will be worth \$100 per acre; part cash, balance long time, or part cash, balance in Eastern unincumbered property.

\$3000—\$30 acres in San Fernando Valley, a few miles from Los Angeles; apricot, peach, apple and other fruit trees; berries, etc.; small house, large barn.

5000—2½ acres best soil out doors, with good 3-room furnished house, horse, buggy, harness, electric engine and pump; 3400-gallon tank and necessary farming implements; lemon, orange, peach, pear, plum, grape, etc.; 1000 feet above sea level; trees; this is a typical California home, located in the beautiful city of Santa Barbara.

\$8000—20 acres in Cucamonga; splendid water right; soil like sand; 1000 feet above sea level; 1000 acres of oranges in Washington have oranges; this will make an ideal home in our glorious climate, and will create a big bank account in addition to supporting a large family.

Buyers should look up California property now; it will never be so cheap again; we will gladly give any information in our possession concerning Los Angeles or San Bernardino property, and will sell lots only.

We have a large list of city and country property. CORTELYOU & GRIFFEN,
402 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE — \$40 PER ACRE: 100 ACRES of fruit land, with water right, situated 1½ miles from Casa Grande station, S.P.R.R. Final cost \$100 per acre. Will grow all kinds of apples and grapes with less care than alfalfa; apricots are ripe for shipment the first week in June, and Thompson seedless grapes are ripe the last week in July. The dried products of these two fruits is on the market before the California fruit is picked; no fog to interfere with drying; Thompson seedless grapes are \$1.50 per year from Southern Arizona netted shipped from \$5 to \$7 per ton; will sell in 40-acre tract to parties who will plant to market and "name their price." WM. B. REID, Casa Grande, Ariz. 15-18-25

FOR SALE — THE BEST 30-ACRE FRUIT ranch in Los Angeles county for the price; 20 acres in fruit, 10 acres in bearing, 10 acres in vineyard, 10 acres in orchard, 5 miles from Los Angeles, close to the foothills; plenty of mountain water; very slightly healthful; soil a genuine grape loam; taste of grapes, 1000 feet above sea level, all for 15 per cent. \$5000. Particulars with M'GARVIN & BRONSON, 220 S. Spring st.

FOR SALE — AT POMONA: "WE SELL THE EARTH."

BASSETT & SMITH. Have you read our advertisement about the Howland olive orchard and plant near Pomona? Los Angeles has never had such a business opportunity! It will pay you if you can reach a \$25,000 investment. BASSETT & SMITH, Pomona, Cal.

FOR SALE — CALIFORNIA INVESTMENT COMPANY: \$100,000. 25 acres corn, 20 barley, 10 alfalfa; irrigation right, fenced, house, crib, 95 hogs, wagon, 2 miles, mower, rake, etc.; all for \$100 per acre. Cash balance time; terms 10 years. J. W. COUCHMAN, owner, fruit store, 215 W. First st.

FOR SALE — \$10,000: 85 ACRES DAMP LAND, close to city limits, south; how rented, paying 10 per cent. J. M. TAYLOR & CO., 102 Broadway.

FOR SALE — ON THE BEAUTIFUL ALAMITO, residence and villa lots overlooking the ocean from the top of the hill; fine, spacious and small fruit lands with water, \$150 per acre. E. B. CUSHMAN, agent Alamitos Land Co., 306 W. First st., Los Angeles.

FOR SALE — AT A BARGAIN, 15 ACRES OF moist land at Burbank, new 6-room house, bath, 2000 ft. 3 story, garage, 25 head of hogs and crop go with place if taken by September 1, 1895. See owner at Burbank, L. S. OTTER. 15

FOR SALE — \$25,000: 100 ACRES OF FINE LAND, close to water-right, fence, some fruit; 120 tons can be cut on this ranch per annum; located only 6 miles from the city; must be sold at once. GOWEN, EBERLE & CO., 102 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE — OR EXCHANGE: IMPROVED and unincorporated property, \$100 to \$30,000, choice location in San Gabriel Valley; reserved overhards at Anaheim; ranch land located in San Gabriel and San Gabriel.

FOR SALE — SUPERIOR FRUIT LAND; water cold with land in definite quantity; delivered in steel pipes under pressure; reservoir capacity, 6,000,000 gallons. HERMET LAND CO., 206 W. First st., Los Angeles.

FOR SALE — \$10,000: 1/2 CASH, WILL BUY 10- and 12-acre farms near Norwalk; good house and artesian well. See OWNER, room 73, Temple Block.

FOR SALE — SCHOOL LANDS, ONLY \$1.50 per acre; no residence required; we sell in tracts of 50 to 500 acres. DAY & CROUCH, 119 S. Spring st.

FOR SALE — 40 ACRES NEAR OMAHA, Neb. at \$40 per acre; a great bargain. G. L. PAULK STATION D. Los Angeles. 15-8

FOR SALE — WE SELL THE EARTH BASSETT & SMITH, Pomona, Cal.

FOR SALE — Business Property.

FOR SALE — A FINE PIECE OF IMPROVED business property on Broadway, close in, now paying over 8 per cent. on price asked; investigate. J. M. TAYLOR & CO., 102 Broadway.

FOR SALE — INCOME BUSINESS PROP-erty; \$13,000 will buy lot 4x12 with 2-story building, 25 rooms, situated within 1 block of Third and Broadway; will pay 8 per cent. net. LEE A. MC'CONNELL & CO., 102 S. Spring

ATTORNEYS —

WILLIAM A. ATTORNEY AND COIN seller of law, rooms #6 and #7, BRYSON BLOCK, Tel. No. 1643. 15

M. J. NOLEN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 235 S. Broadway. Fred J. Byrne Bldg. Advice free.

VICTOR MONTGOMERY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, JES STIMSON BLOCK, Los Angeles.

C. W. CHASE, LAWYER AND CONVEY-
RANCE, Room 108, PHILLIPS BLOCK.

GOLD AND SILVER REFINERS —

W.M. SMITH & CO. GOLD AND SILVER
refiners and assayers. Highest cash price for
old gold and silver, plates and retort gold,
etc., etc., 100 N. MAIN ST., room 10.

FOR SALE —

Houses.

FOR SALE —

HOUSES AND LOTS
ON INSTALLMENTS.

1 room, Ninth st. tract, \$350-\$450 cash, \$15
month. 3 rooms, Ninth st. tract, \$1200-\$200 cash, \$10
month.

4 rooms, S. F. and Enterprise, \$600-\$200
cash, \$10 month.

4 rooms, Deaver and 17th, \$700-\$250 cash, \$15
month.

4 rooms, Colton st., \$750-\$100 cash, \$12
month. John st., \$900-\$250 cash, \$15
month.

4 rooms, Colton st., \$850-\$100 cash, \$12
month.

4 rooms, Crocker st., \$1000-\$250 cash, \$15
month.

5 rooms, E. 2nd and barn, \$1200-\$200 cash, \$15
month.

5 rooms, Campus, \$1200-\$200 cash, \$10
month.

5 rooms, Belmont ave. bath, \$1400-\$200
cash, \$15 month.

5 rooms, Pico Heights, bath, \$1400-\$200
cash, \$15 month.

5 rooms, Wolfish, \$1700-\$200 cash, \$20
month.

5 rooms, Crocker st., \$1700-\$200 cash, \$25
month.

5 rooms, Crocker st., \$1700-\$200 cash, \$25
month.

5 rooms, N. Gates ave., bath, \$1800-\$200
cash, easy payments.

6 rooms, E. 12th st., \$1800-\$200 cash, \$20
month.

6 rooms, Denver ave., \$1800-\$200 cash, \$20
month.

6 rooms, Wolfish, \$2000-\$2500 cash, \$20
month.

6 rooms, E. 25th st., \$2200-\$2500 cash, \$20
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month.

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month.

6 rooms, E. 25th st., \$2

LINERS.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—Miscellaneous.

\$100—FOR SALE — A FRUIT AND CIGAR store, located on Spring st., fixtures good, price asked. See GRIDER & DOW, 139 S. Broadway.

\$350—FOR SALE — A CIGAR STORE, located on Spring st., cheap rent; stock will be included. See GRIDER & DOW, 139 S. Broadway.

\$350—FOR SALE—ROOMING-HOUSE of 11 nicely furnished rooms; central location, long lease, and cheap rent; owner must sell this owing to declining health. GRIDER & DOW, 139 S. Broadway.

\$500—FOR SALE—GROCERY, FRUIT AND DELICACY store, located on Broadway, one of the best business houses in this city. Profits \$200 to \$300 per month. See GRIDER & DOW, 139 S. Broadway.

\$650—FOR SALE—OLD, GRAIN AND FEED business, good horses and wagon, brick building; lot 60x150, leased, 2 years; ground rent, \$200 per month, paid up till Oct. 1st; 2000 bushels of grain, 2000 bushels of feed, good will of business, etc. GRIDER & DOW, 139 S. Broadway.

\$750—FOR SALE—ROOMING-HOUSE of 10 nice, sunny rooms, all nicely furnished; nice lawn and flowers, chicken-yard and house in rear; this is absolutely a bargain. GRIDER & DOW, 139 S. Broadway.

\$750—FOR SALE—GROCERIE, ICE CREAM AND CONFECTIONERY store, located near this city; stock will involve \$1000, but owing to immediate departure, will sacrifice for \$500. See GRIDER & DOW, 139 S. Broadway.

\$850—FOR SALE—A CHAIR BARBER SHOP and cigar stand, all centralized; central location; doing a fine business; investigate this quick. GRIDER & DOW, 139 S. Broadway.

\$850—FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY and fruit business, located in a good location; it is a fine cash trade, ready opportunity to step into an established money-making business; \$850. If taken soon, for stock, fixtures, horses and wagon see this at once. GRIDER & DOW, 139 S. Broadway.

\$850—FOR SALE—GROCERY, FRUIT AND CIGAR store, located on Spring st.; fixtures good, stock and good will of business go for \$800; see this at once. GRIDER & DOW, 139 S. Broadway.

\$1050—FOR SALE—OLD AND WELL-ESTABLISHED business and livery stable in this city; has a fine line of carriages and horses and a large stable, barn, etc. \$1050; lease at only \$25 per month, including nice cottage; lease alone worth the price asked. GRIDER & DOW, 139 S. Broadway.

\$1050—FOR SALE—A DAIRY BUSINESS of 20 nice, sunny rooms, full of steady rooms; lease, \$250 per month; good will of business; there is just about the best room where any live business man can have a pleasant occupation and realize a high percentage on investment. See GRIDER & DOW, 139 S. Broadway.

\$1500—FOR SALE—A FINE DAIRY BUSINESS and milk route; 22 fine young cows, 4 horses, harness, wagons, etc.; everything complete for running first-class dairy. See GRIDER & DOW, 139 S. Broadway.

\$1500—FOR SALE—INTEREST IN ONE of the most popular and well-established milk routes on Spring st.; it is because we seldom have to offer; stock will involve more than the price we ask; come early and take advantage of this great bargain. GRIDER & DOW, 139 S. Broadway.

\$1500—HAVE YOU \$1500 TO INVEST? OR else you're thinking? And would you like to have just about the best room where any live business man can have a pleasant occupation and realize a high percentage on investment. See GRIDER & DOW, 139 S. Broadway.

\$2000—FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY business, well established, located in a good location; it is a fine cash trade, ready opportunity to step into an established money-making business; \$2000. If taken soon, for stock, fixtures, horses and wagon see this at once. GRIDER & DOW, 139 S. Broadway.

\$2500—FOR SALE—A DAIRY BUSINESS, located in a good city; 22 head of cattle, 2000 bushels of grain, 2000 bushels of calves, 2 milk wagons, farm wagon, good mower and rake; in fact, all necessities for carrying on a farming and dairy business; rent amount of 40% of gross; good balance in fruit, etc.; good house and barn; abundance of water; long lease; low rent; come quickly for a bargain. GRIDER & DOW, 139 S. Broadway.

\$3000—FOR SALE—POSITIVELY THE OLDEST-ESTABLISHED AND BEST-GOVERNED business in the city, located on the broadest and finest location in the city. Call or write for investigation. See GRIDER & DOW, 139 S. Broadway.

\$3500—FOR SALE—A DAIRY BUSINESS, located in a good city; 22 head of cattle, 2000 bushels of grain, 2000 bushels of calves, 2 milk wagons, farm wagon, good mower and rake; in fact, all necessities for carrying on a farming and dairy business; rent amount of 40% of gross; good balance in fruit, etc.; good house and barn; abundance of water; long lease; low rent; come quickly for a bargain. GRIDER & DOW, 139 S. Broadway.

\$3500—FOR SALE—CASH FOR CASH and personal belongings; \$3500. See KYR DALY, dam Maggie S.; see Bruce's Stud Book; he is a handsome bay and a sure foot-garter. Apply to J. BACIGALUPO, racing manager, 139 S. Broadway.

\$4000—FOR SALE—CIGAR AND TOBACCO STORE, good business; cause, sickness. 334 E. FIRST ST.

\$4000—FOR SALE—\$50 DINING ROOM; A BARGAIN; meals, 25 cents. 902 BUENA VISTA ST.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD PRODUCING OIL WELLS. Address P.O. Box 411.

TO SELL OUT, CALL ON I. D. BARNARD, 117½ S. Broadway.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—AT FOMONA—“WE SELL THE EARTH.” BASSETT & SMITH, Pomona, Cal.

HOWLAND! HOWLAND! Howland! Howland! olive-oil plant and orchard. Read! Read! About the Howland olive-oil plant as a business opportunity. Come! Come! Come! and see about it. We are interested in you. We can always get you good bargains. BASSETT & SMITH, Pomona, Cal.

FOR SALE—\$250,000 ORANGE ORCHARDS, walnut orchards, dairy farm, house and city residence, hotel, lodgings, grocery stores, hardware business, fruit stands, cigar stands, meat markets, saloons, bakeries, business, prices from \$100 to \$250,000; we neither advertise nor try to sell anything, but the most secret investigation.

FOR SALE—A RESTAURANT AND DELICACY STORE, located on Broadway, one of the best businesses in this city.

FOR SALE—\$250,000 BALANCE in easy payments, will secure for a responsible man, 1/2 interest in a local manufacturing business; monopoly; party will have charge of office work; it will pay you to investigate this opportunity. BUSH & MACKEGAN, 228 W. Fourth st.

FOR SALE—\$1000 DOWN, BALANCE in easy payments, will secure for a responsible man, 1/2 interest in a local manufacturing business; monopoly; party will have charge of office work; it will pay you to investigate this opportunity. BUSH & MACKEGAN, 228 W. Fourth st.

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FOR SALE—\$1000 DOWN, BALANCE in easy payments, will secure for a responsible man, 1/2

NEWS OF CYCLING.

THE NEW ASSOCIATION MAY IMPROVE ALL THE ROADS.

Union Run to Azusa Sunday—Riverside Road Race to Bring Out One Best Rider—The Number of Riders Locally.

The union meet at Pomona last Sunday will be the means of inaugurating this style of runs, and when several clubs of wheelmen gather at a central point the question of improving the roads is bound to come up.

At Pomona members of seven clubs held a meeting, and in a short hour discussed a lot of subjects, ending up with the organization of a confederation like the associated clubs of the northern part of the State.

Next Sunday the Roamers' Road Club will be the guests of the Crown City Cycling Club of Pasadena, on a run to Azusa, as a direct result of the meeting at Pomona. The Roamers will start from No. 477 South Spring street, and meet the Pasadena boys at their clubhouse at 9 o'clock, and then both will ride to Duarte and pick up the club there. Then on to Azusa, where they will have dinner and play ball. The new track at Riverside is almost completed, and the big grand stand which is to cost over \$1000, will be rushed, too. On Ascension day, wheelmen from all over Southern California, who will collect at Riverside, will have the pleasure of seeing and enjoying a model bicycle track and athletic grounds. Riverside will probably remain the racing cycle



RIDING A WHEEL FOR PLEASURE.

center of the country below the Tehachapi for some time to come.

The first road race at Riverside will at least many think so now who of Ulrich, Rodriguez, Peach and Newell is the best scratch road rider of this part of the world. It now lies between the first two named riders, but Peach or the Ferris man may walk off with the time prize.

Capt. Hall of the Los Angeles Wheelmen reported to his club the monthly meeting Tuesday night that he would call country runs if the members would turn out. But he did not want to call runs and have but one or two show up at the starting time. Try union runs, Capt. Hall, and see if you don't get out a crowd.

The San Jose Road Club had considerable success with a series of five-mile road races on a rectangular course, and eight races were necessary before any one member won the cup three times. It was always a handicap event, and the monthly race, Capt. Hall was the one to finally secured trophy. There was always a list of prizes besides the cup, but the trophy was what every contestant wanted. Harris, McFarland and Wing won the cup once each, and Navratil and Benson had each secured it twice during the eighth month. The all-wheel road race should be introduced here, and a good course could be found at Hollywood.

Casey Castileman has been taking a vacation from racing, and has been in Los Angeles and at Catalina of late.

Trainer John Parke was called home from the North this week by the illness of his wife.

Cycling of San Jose is authority for the statement that one Chicago factory working 800 men night and day has sold a San Francisco house 2000 bicycles and already contracted for every wheel that will be made by them next year.

Olo Ziegler, Jr., of the San Jose Road Club was getting up where he belonged before that fall a few days ago, when he broke his arm. It is doubtful if he races any more this year.

Eastern men regret this as much as Californians, as nothing is the most popular sport on the circuit.

NOTES.

Some grapes were yesterday put in preserving fluid for the Atlanta Exposition, of which California can feel proud. There was one branch of white muscat, thirty-three inches in length, containing twenty-four bunches. Other varieties put up yesterday were: Zinfandel, gray Druing, Berger, Concord, Troumoune, Sweetwater and Rose of Peru. They will make the Easterners open their eyes. All these grapes were donated by Mr. Nemeier, proprietor of the Eagle Rock Vineyard.

Other donations were: French prunes; James Morel, Long Beach; Sigar Hill apples; Mrs. Julia Colver, Long Beach; English ivy, Mrs. Gilchrist, University; white Victoria, prisca-take, and silver-skin onions, citron of commerce, and tree tomatoes. J. H. Cannall, Whitelaw; apples and peaches brought from the China ranch by J. L. Roach; Oranges, Bartlett pears; J. H. Lampson, Burford; Dried wheat and rye root oats; John Meiner, Oceanside; Mrs. S. C. Crane, Duarit; flowers; Mrs. W. W. Love, Long Beach; Keeway Japan plums; John H. Taylor, superintendent, Arroyo Water Company; Thomas Dwyer; Blue Damson plums; M. Miller, M. D.; Old Bartlett pears; Winter Peas and Beans; Apples, Orange Cling peaches, and Hamlin prunes; R. Livingston, Olai; Orange Cling peaches; H. A. Powers, Verdugo.

Smith's Dandruff Pomade.

The finest dressing for the hair. Produces vigorous growth, cleanses the scalp and curbs seborrhoea, abundance and beauty no match elsewhere. Your druggist keeps it. Sale & Son, No. 200 South Spring Street.

In 1890 the floor space used in the manufacture of our bicycles was about

to turn its attention to the road to Pasadena after the cycle path to Santa Monica is fixed up, and it is quite probable that the Bicycle Road Association will to some degree follow all the most-used roads in Southern California, as there seems to be a feeling among the wheelmen of adjoining counties to organize similar associations and co-operate with the Bicycle Road Association of Los Angeles county.

There should be a good meeting tonight at the Chamber of Commerce. There are lots of workers among the promoters of this Bicycle Road Association, and as every club, dealer and class of riders is represented and interested mainly, it is bound to draw near to every rider of the wheel whether he owns his bicycle or not.

CHARBER OF COMMERCE.

Half of the Money is Raised for the Atlanta Display.

The board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce met yesterday afternoon, with Directors Davison, Forman, Johnson, Klokke, Mullin, Munson, Parsons, Vetter, Cline and Jones present. In the absence of President Patterson, Vice-President Forman presided.

The meeting was chiefly taken up with the discussion of financial and other details connected with the Atlanta exhibit for which the chamber is now busily engaged in making preparations. The amount of money to be spent on raising funds, reported progress, stating that about half of the amount necessary has been raised and that with a few exceptions all were subscribing liberally. The completion of the sum is only a question of a week or two of hard work on the part of the committee.

It was announced that the manufacturers of the citizens' committee to hold a meeting to effect an organization in the near future, and it was moved and carried that the meeting-room of the chamber be placed at their service for that purpose.

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Is cycling a fad? is an often-asked question and the way the wheel is come into universal use East this year in many personal cases it might be shown to be a craze. On the Coast the increased sales of bicycles is not 50 per cent, but that least. In fact, we are year behind our eastern cousins in the matter.

An excellent illustration of the growth of the bicycle industry is given in the following letter to the Chicago Herald from one of the many bicycle factories there, reporting the Herald information of the natural growth of cycling. As it illustrates the case of almost every bicycle factory in the country, it is given in full. It is as follows:

"In 1890 the floor space used in the manufacture of our bicycles was about

sixty-three thousand square feet. At the present time we cover 150,000 square feet, and by next fall, upon the completion of our new eight-story factory, now in course of construction, the total will be 250,000 square feet. This will give you some idea of the increase of our working force. We might add further that the space used is at present utilized to better advantage than in 1890, by the crowding together of machines as much as possible.

The increase in the output of our bicycles in 1895 over the output of 1890 is 150 per cent. We are preparing for a much larger output in 1896. The increase in our pneumatic-tire business has amounted to over 500 per cent."

"Considering these statistics, it must be remembered that the increase of business does not represent the rapid comparative growth of a new industry, but, on the other hand, it was a steady natural growth of a growing industry. In 1890 we were a concern of some twelve years' standing. By way of further comparison, we might say that in 1890 we opened a branch office in Chicago, paying a rental of \$600 per annum. This was, we think, the first really first-class bicycle retail store in the United States. At the present time there are some fifty such stores in Chicago, to say nothing of two hundred or more bicycle stores of various importance. We might also add that fourteen years ago, the total amount of sales of all wheels sold would not have paid the rental on this store."

The California Associated Cycling Clubs are again working on the annual May-Revival rules and find it hard to restrain them that the clubs shall not be allowed to make up teams of hired racing men from all over the country.

The Bicycle Road Association intends

CHINESE PHYSICIANS.

DR. P. C. REMONDINO'S ILLLOGICAL AND INTEMPERATE AT TACK UPON THEIR

Characters and Their Methods of Practice—A Defense of the Genuine System of Chinese Medicine, by Dr. T. Foo Yuen, of Los Angeles, a Graduate of the Imperial College of Medicine at Pekin, China.

true scientific grounds, and on which you could act, in particular cases.

At the present this cannot be done, nor is it wise to speak of principles when framed from conclusions whose premises are altogether false.

To say that I have no principles is a humiliating confession, but in my own part I believe that we know next to nothing of the action of medicines and other therapeutic agents . . . There was a time when I scarcely dared to confess these opinions to myself, and this is the first occasion in which I have had the courage to assert them before my class."

The following from the celebrated physician and physiologist, Majendie, gives while lecturing to his class, and published in the press at the time, is one of the frankest of these confessions:

"Let us no longer wonder at the lamentable want of success which marks our practice, when there is scarcely a physiological principle among us I hesitate not to declare, no matter how sorely I should wound our vanity, that our ignorance of the true nature of the physiology of disease stands

in the way of our cure. I ask Dr. Remondino how it is that there are so many broken-down doctors of his school in Southern California. Surely, if their systems of medicine is better than the Chinese, they should be able to cure them. But they cannot. I ask in the name of suffering humanity, how can they expect to cure others if they cannot cure themselves?"

Mr. J. A. Hendrickson of Redlands says: "I have been familiar with Dr. Foo's methods for over two years, and have made a hundred doses of tea from the herbs compounded by him in his laboratory. If anything of such a nature as Dr. Remondino speaks of had been used I surely would have found it out, for I have always had free access to the laboratory. In my opinion, if anyone has found such things as eyes, ears, lizards, snakeskins and other substances two vials to quote, they must have been affected with snakes in their bodies."

Scores of similar testimonial to the above are on file at my office, and could be quoted did the occasion require it. But I will leave this point for the present, as it is one of the latest discoveries of the "regular" physician. Did not the whole school of "rational medicine" stand but recently in the innumerable mineral poisons—the effects of which are worse than the disease, and come to one of the latest discoveries of the "regular" physician. Did not the whole school of "rational medicine" stand but recently in the dead breath and open eyes and astonished ears over the discovery of antitoxine? And already they are learning that, like Koch's lymph and a score of similar inventions, it is a virulent poison.

"The more researches in its nastiness and in its mysticism, the greater the virtue the drug is believed to possess. Fluid as well as solid excrements of all sorts enter largely into their most expensive compounds, and these Chinese practitioners inflict upon the patient innumerable cramps down the throats of either Chinese or American patients."

Besides making these unfounded and revolting statements, Dr. Remondino claims that Chinese physicians are ignorant of anatomy and physiology, and contrasts this assumed ignorance with what is claimed for the system of "rational medicine" practiced by American and European physicians. He furthermore states that Chinese practitioners "feel that it is the mysticism of the Orient that is the drawing-card, and they, therefore, carefully avoid anything that might ruin this delusion. That they change, that they employ absurd and disgusting remedies, that of ignorance and that of humbug, are the gist of Dr. Remondino's intemperate and contemptuous tirade against Chinese physicians. As one of these physicians, residing and practicing medicine in Los Angeles, I propose to answer these charges and to show that they are false in every particular. I shall further show by the testimony of distinguished members of Dr. Remondino's own school of medicine and by facts that are notorious to every well-informed man, that the learned gentleman is inconsistent in charging other systems of medicine with effects that are characteristic of his own."

The medicines used by all thoroughly-educated Chinese physicians, those who have received their education at the great Imperial University at Peking, are simply herbs, roots, barks and other pure vegetable substances. Neither the disgusting things mentioned by Dr. Remondino nor the poisonous drugs, such as mercury and morphine, used daily by him and his associates in their medical practice are ever employed by any first-class Chinese physician. I do not ask that my word be taken for this statement, but shall take for granted, as well as the other statements, that I possess to make, by the testimony of others of people of intelligence and standing in this city, and in other communities of Southern California.

J. R. Campbell, for twenty years or more a reputable citizen of San Bernardino, died and at present a resident of Redlands, and

"There is no truth in his (Dr. Remondino's) statement that the educated Chinese physician uses stuff as vile as Dr. Remondino claims. I have taken directly from his laboratory many packages of herbs from Dr. Foo's and cooked them. I have also examined the

remedies used by him and his associates in their medical practice.

Thousands of subjects selected among condemned criminals were thus operated upon and experimented with for their benefit. The results are

noteworthy. The results are

so much in reference to remedies.

It is true, as Dr. Remondino remarks with a sneer, that the Chinese system of medicine is one of great antiquity.

It was spread in Asia 3000 years ago, and was founded upon the careful observation and study of the vital organs of mankind while the subject was alive and healthy. This practice, later on, was called vivisection.

Thousands of subjects selected among condemned criminals were thus operated upon and experimented with for their benefit. The results are

noteworthy. The results are

so much in reference to remedies.

This system, having thus been established, has been consistently practiced for many centuries, as well as the other systems of medicine, and is far more advanced than the above for its condemnation. The fact that such cures have been made, in the early spirit of candor and truth, is the only redeeming feature of the long course of deception and fraud practiced upon the people by licensed physicians, who are not even trained in their empirical and disconcerted "systems."

The third charge, that of mysticism, or empiricism, comes with an ill-grace from one who professes to practice "rational medicine," and yet writes his prescriptions in the language of the

Chinese physician's skill. Let me tell you, Dr. Remondino, that I am a physician, and I don't know anything about medicine. We are ignorant of the world about medicine. Gentlemen, we have an honor to come here to hear my lecture, and I must tell you frankly now, in the beginning, that I know nothing in the world about medicine and I don't know anybody who does know anything about it. I recommend to nobody to buy anything about medicine. We are collecting facts in the right spirit, and I dare say, in a century or so, the accumulation of facts may enable our successors to form a medical science. Who can tell me how to cure the plague or the cholera or the smallpox or the measles? Nobody. Oh, you tell me the doctors cure people. I grant you people are cured, but how are they cured? Gentlemen, nature does a great deal; imagination a great deal; doctors devillish little when they don't do any harm. Let me tell you, Dr. Remondino, when I was a physician at the Hotel Dieu. Some three or four thousand patients passed through my hands every year. I divided these patients into classes; with one I followed the dispensary and gave the usual medicines without giving the least trouble. I gave bread pills and colored water, without, of course, letting them know anything about it; and occasionally I would create a third division to whom I gave nothing whatever. These last would frequently come to me and say, "大夫, we are sick, we are weak, we are ill." So much is there to be gained by the use of poisons.

"The author of this article must be very ignorant of his subject, or unscrupulous, either of which is inexcusable in a man of his pretensions. His statements in regard to some of the remedies used by the advanced Chinese physicians, I desire to brand as quackery.

"But your system of innocent and successful medication deserves the support of all good people."

"T. W. Symmes, one of my patients at Redlands, says: "The education of our home doctors seems to be the barrier to their receiving the same benefits as the Chinese physician's skill that the less educated have."

"Burke Bros., March Cycles, Tandems etc., 400 South Spring.

"Victor Cycles, Overman Wheel Co., Westminster Hotel Block.

"Bicycle Factory, fine repairing and engraving, Pacific Cycles, 618 South Broadway.

"Bicycle Shoes to order \$1.25. L. A. Shoe Mfg. Co., 618 South Broadway.

"Syracuse Crimson Rim Cycles, Will Knippelberg, 47 South Spring.

"Union Cycles, repairing, all kinds. Russell Mfg. Co., 123 West Fifth.

"Waverly and Monarch Cycles. Renting, Risden & Sons, 225 West Fourth.

"Winton Bicycles. Gibson Bros. & Fox, 618 S. Spring.

"Amherst Cycles, Riding Academy, Re-pairing, T. H. B. Varney, 415 S. Spring.

author and his fraternity. While the physicians write their prescriptions in Latin and talk to the public in English about their discoveries of Chinese medicine, under the pretense of anxiety for the welfare of the community, the mask will not secret their self-interest.

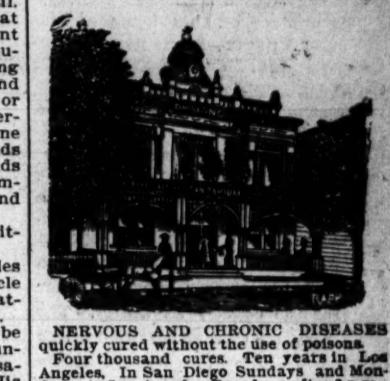
"I positively know that your medicines are purely vegetable, and neatly prepared."

"It is evidently unnecessary to multiply evidence of this sort. If there are any who are not convinced of the merits of the Chinese system of medicine, they can have an opportunity to investigate those merits by calling at No. 17 Barnard Park, south-west corner of Washington street and Grand avenue, where Dr. Foo can be seen every evening between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., and he will convince them that civilization doesn't know it all yet.

No charge is made for consultation, examination and opinion as to the curability of any case. Persons who may be interested in the trials mentioned in the foregoing, which comprises 56 pages, and gives an explanation of my methods of medication, can procure copies free of charge by writing to Dr. Foo's business manager, B. C. Platt, at the above address.

T. FOO YUEN, M.D.

Drs. Wong and Yim, SANITARIUM.



The Times-Mirror Company.

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AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.

OPREHEUM—Vaudville.
BURBANK—The Octocean.

POSTAGE.

The postage on this issue of The Times—40 pages—to all parts of the United States, Mexico and Canada is three (3) cents, and to all countries within the Universal Postal Union is five (5) cents.

"THE LAND WE LIVE IN"—ON ITS MERITS.

Much has been written and spoken concerning Southern California as seen during the season known in other parts of the country as winter. The characteristics of that season in this equable climate are quite widely known through the visits of tourists and the great amount of literature on the subject. Hence this section has come to be regarded, and quite properly, as a well-nigh ideal place of residence during the months when a considerable portion of the country is wrapped in a mantle of snow and ice. The advantages of Southern California in this regard have scarcely been exaggerated. As a winter resort it has, indeed, it is equalled anywhere on the globe.

But there is another and a yet brighter side to the picture. Comparatively little has been said concerning the advantages and charms of summer life in Southern California. The impression has wrongly been permitted to obtain that because our winters are so mild our summers must be correspondingly hotter than the summers of more northerly and easterly sections. Such a supposition is a grave mistake. The Southern California summer is, in point of fact, more nearly perfect, in its way, than the Southern California winter. In many respects it is a far more enjoyable season than the winter. There is an entire absence of rain, and what is more, an entire absence of the oppressive and debilitating heat which makes the summer a season to be dreaded in the East. We have warm days in summer, it is true—days when it is uncomfortable in the sunshine and out of the sea-breeze. But the latter always blows cool and fresh from the broad bosom of the Pacific, relieving the atmosphere of oppressive warmth even in midsummer. On the warmest of days it is cool in the shade and the nights are invariably cool and refreshing. It is difficult for people from other climates to realize these facts; but they are facts, nevertheless, which have become almost trite from frequent repetition here. Those who spend one or two summers in Southern California require no further arguments to convince them that our summer is our most delightful season.

But aside from its unsurpassed climate, Southern California in summer presents a long series of attractions such as are equaled in but few parts of the world, and surpassed nowhere. It has the mountains and the sea, always within easy reach from any point. The lover of Nature in her sunblister moods can find in our vast mountain masses the aspects, the suggestions and the associations that his soul craves. And he that better loves the sea has the vast Pacific forever within easy access. The man who is fond of hunting, or fishing, or out-door sports of any kind, can find no land on earth better suited to the desires of his heart. Considering all its varied conditions, Southern California may well be called the sportsman's paradise. This is true whether the season be winter or summer, but it is especially true in summer, when there is an entire absence of rain, and the camper may safely sleep with no roof over him, save the canopy of heaven.

To the practical man, who seeks opportunities for the profitable investment of his means, Southern California offers a most inviting field, with its thousands of acres of marvelously fertile soil, capable of maintaining a dense population in comfort and plenty. The possibilities of agriculture and of horticulture are practically unlimited in this land of wonderful fecundity and unmeasured resources. All the great results that have thus far been accomplished are no more than a mere beginning. Even the old resident, conscious to some extent of these grand

LET US WORK AND WAIT.

The journalist whose duty it is to look through the numerous exchanges that come to the office of the modern daily paper has a pretty good idea of life as we find it in this busy age of the world, and he discovers the civilization of the age to be a strange conglomeration made up of opposing and warring forces, which are forever antagonizing each other and producing a state of wild unrest, from which the spirit of conflict may at any time arise to work evil. Under the apparent calm of this ocean of humanity he soon discovers there exists a seething maelstrom, which is never quiet, and which relentlessly sucks in its victims daily. He finds how far human nature is from perfection, and the story of a single day's crime is often appalling, and worthy of the old ages of barbarism and savagery.

This stain of savagery it is difficult to entirely eliminate from man's nature, and it often breaks out at points least expected. Some sudden and unlooked-for occurrence will sometimes arouse it like a slumbering giant into fury, when it overleaps all social barriers and wrecks its vengeance with the utmost cruelty upon its victims.

It would be a bloody page if every detail of human history could be fully and accurately written for a single day, and those who boast of the grandeur of our modern civilization would be stricken dumb before it. Every day has its shadows of blood, its story of crime. We may live in a law-abiding community, but underneath the surface there are things occurring which would not bear the light, and conditions existing which would make us tremble.

Murder, robbery, suicide, treachery, crime in all its various guises, form a part of the world's every day history at which the recording angel must shudder.

There is not yet that respect for law among men which should exist. Men are slaves to their evil passions, to the greed of gold and the desire for power. Selfishness, like the coils of a monstrous serpent, envelope us. It blinds men to justice and to human needs. It pushes aside the forces that would civilize and puts in their place those that drag men down. Civilization, such as works good to society, must be based upon the golden rule of doing as we would be done by. This is the corner stone of human advancement, the one foundation for strength of state and that condition of higher civilization to which we aspire.

And yet, in spite of the records of crime that come to us with each day, and the history of warring and strife between different nations and peoples, we firmly believe that the world is growing better, and that slowly the leaven of civilization is working for the upbuilding of the race.

Human nature, it is claimed, is the same in all ages, but it is improved by culture and elevated by careful education, and slowly and gradually will the barbaric and warring tendencies of the race be lopped off or restrained, until crime becomes less frequent and the story of each day less stained with evil. The tendency of the race is onward, and though obstacles may lie in its path the goal of a better civilization will yet be reached and the pages of history will be far clearer and whiter than they are today. There will come a time when life will be held more sacred than it is at present, when ways will be devised to make life easier, and the battle of the individual for a comfortable livelihood will not be so hard. It is easier today than it was fifty years ago, but the difficulty is our wants have increased and we demand infinitely more than we did then. But the work of adjustment is being slowly done, and when it is accomplished social conditions will be greatly changed for the better, and the fever of discontent will have worked itself out and a condition of better mental health will succeed it.

We believe in man, and that he was made for something great and noble, and that the end for which he was created will be accomplished; so let us work and wait.

At last the great mystery of death has been solved by our theosophical brethren, and we can rest easy hereafter in regard to the matter, for what could be plainer or more philosophical than the following demonstration of the whole matter by C. F. Wright, a modern apostle of theosophy:

"The astral body is the cause; the physical body is the effect. A man is the result of the creative force of the universe. The physical body would not appear if it were not for the vibrations of ether producing the astral body. The astral body is a very strange thing; it is the double of the physical body. There is no life nor death in reality. It is nothing but the separation of the astral from the physical body."

So the Whisky Trust is not dead, after all. Seventeen distilleries belonging to the trust were sold at auction under authority of a Federal Judge in Chicago yesterday for \$9,800,000. The "Reorganization Committee" was the only bidder, and when reorganization is complete the trust will be as powerful as ever.

FORTY PAGES.

The Midsummer Number of The Times consists of 40 pages. The figures, 36 pages, printed on the face of the first page (Part I) are erroneous.

Kate Field has packed her trunk and is en route for Hawaii, so 'tis said. She has been induced by Mrs. Dominis (alias ex-Queen Lili) as the report goes, to make an effort to work up a sentiment in this country, by letters from Hawaii, favorable to the cause of the barbaric ex-Queen. Miss Field will also, it is reported, foment rebellion in Hawaii by having her fiery speeches printed and distributed among the native islanders. If Kate isn't careful she will get herself into trouble.

There was a meeting of Democratic silverites at the Metropolitan Hotel in Washington yesterday, the stated object being "to shape the party policy on the silver question, so far as pos-

sible." It must be confessed that the Democratic policy on the silver question is sorely in need of "shaping" at the present juncture; but it is extremely doubtful if the free-coinside crowd will be able to control the party's policy to any considerable extent.

The free-silver craze is steadily dying out in spite of the frantic efforts of a few long-haired, long-whiskered and long-eared statesmen to keep it alive.

A pretty complete table of the special contents of the Midsummer Number will be found on page 24.

The breezes blow softly, the days are fair and only man is vile.

AT THE PLAYHOUSES.

COMING ATTRACTION.—Direct from New York, with indifference of the most lavish praise bestowed upon any play of its class for a long time by the San Francisco press, there will be seen at the Los Angeles Theatre the comedy with the curiously arousing title of "Too Much Johnson," with William Gillette as the central figure of the original cast. This production has created a furor wherever it has been presented, and its presentation here next Thursday, Friday and Saturday will attract more than ordinary interest. It is seldom that a play reaches this city that has scored success for more than a year with the original company intact, but in this case, not only the company will be seen, but also the author in the principal character.

William Gillette has written many successful plays, the foremost among which may be mentioned, "Held by the Enemy," "The Private Secretary," "Emeralds" and "Mr. Wilkinson's Widow."

Christian Church Convention. The Christian Church convention will begin at Long Beach today and continue until the 23d inst. A large attendance is expected. Evangelist Romig will be present at each session.

SUNSET ON MT. LOWE.

Like a thin veil upon the dreaming plain
Lie golden lights and hues of violet;
The hours grow still as spirits, but remain
With rosy fingers in soft color-seen,
Draw wondrous pictures on the wide earth's floor,
Touching with rose the fields of green and brown,
Sifting the opalescent glory down
On hill and vale, and steeples-guarded town.

Unfolding like a flower, the rosy light
Spreads o'er the valley, o'er the mountain's crest,
And clouds of fire lie prone within the west,
Like watching gods guarding the still hours' flight.
The many shadows seem like winged things
Hunting the jeweled stars that slowly break
From the far, high towers of night and take
Earth willing captive till the glad dawn's wake.

And by and by, as darkness draws its veil,
And in its arms invisible doth fold
The faces of glad flowers, the wide dale,
The many hills and the grand mountains old,
From this high mount we dwellers seem to lean
Over diamond-paved cities which do gleam
Warm with the sparkle of electric fire,
Like some glad vision of the soul's desire.

Enchanted silence round about us lies,
Broken but by the sweet antiphones
Of murmuring insects which dream day has come
As the great Search Light throws its brilliant beams
Over the valleys, over mountain heights;
Like some vast flying comet whose light streams
Amid the stars, so overhangs its light
Through the still vastness of the brooding night.

And far above us does a long line run,
Fed by electric fire, the hidden force
Bearing "white chariots" one by one,
A silent steed along their mountain course
The great red rocks stand as if flushed with awe,
Open their world-old sides to let us pass,
And the high peaks look skyward, as to ask
How man hath tamed the awful lightning's force.

The woods, roused from their sleep of centuries,
On those far peaks that leap against the sky,
Swept by dawn's lights and sunset's mysteries,
Shiver with wonder that man dares to try
Heaven's battlements, the vast canyon's gaze
Is upward lifted, as in dumb amaze
That man is there along those heaven-high ways,
Conqueror of all, king of their silences.

Huge-browed the mountains look with solemn face,
Yet beckoning glance, as if they bade man come
Up to their summit, knowing their dumb might,
Vast though it be, is even like the slight
Touch of a baby's finger, as in place
Of mind-enlightened effort, which can hew
A highway staward, tear earth's bowels through,
And mould the heights to service strange and new.

ASSESSMENTS REDUCED.

Action Taken by the Board of Equalization Yesterday.

The Board of Equalization met in regular session yesterday and reduced the assessments on several pieces of property. Frank Sabichi's petition for a reduction on his Main-street property, between Temple and Republic streets, from \$3600 to \$3315, was granted. Mrs. F. W. de Shepard was granted a reduction from \$10,800 to \$10,250, on property in the same district as the above. The petition of Mrs. O. W. Childs for a reduction in her assessment on property on Main street, between Temple and Republic streets, from \$5525 to \$5070, was granted. F. S. Edwards' petition for a reduction from \$500 to \$460 on property in the same district, as was also Mrs. Don Jones, from \$31,360 to \$26,880; Mrs. Davenport, from \$6500 to \$5720, and I. W. Hellman, from \$6035 to \$5530.

The petition of the First Methodist Episcopal Church to have the assessment of the improvements on the property at Sixth and Hill streets reduced from \$1510 to \$5000, was denied.

The board will hold its last meeting today, but as no further petitions have been filed for the reducing of assessments, its work is practically complete. The net reduction in assessments thus far made amounts to \$14,965.66.

The Vieches Again in Court.

Nikola Girovich yesterday filed a complaint in Justice Morris's court, charging Bozo Brakovich, Paul Matashovich, John Vagolo and Nick Draskovich with disturbing the peace of the affiant. This is the same party of Slavs who were tried on a similar charge in Justice Young's court, where the complaint was dismissed.

The Vieches again in court. The Christian Church convention will begin at Long Beach today and continue until the 23d inst. A large attendance is expected. Evangelist Romig will be present at each session.

The Midsummer Number.

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*The Johnson-Kenney Company.

HIBBS WILL GO FREE.

Notwithstanding His Evident Guilt He Cannot be Prosecuted.

It appears that J. E. Hibbs, who treated so cruelly the woman with whom he had lived, will escape punishment as far as the courts are concerned after all. It will be remembered after he was a few days ago tried on a charge of vagrancy. The woman with whom he had lived for years, who was set at liberty, and the witness stand a shocking tale of cruelty, relating how he accomplished her downfall and afterward abused her in a shameful manner. The evidence was, however, insufficient for conviction, and the defendant was discharged, but soon after received an order of failure to provide for his children. It was found that the children being illegitimate, he could not be held even if guilty of the charge and the case was accordingly dismissed, on motion of the District Attorney.

THE WEATHER.

DAILY BULLETIN.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WEATHER BUREAU. Reports received at Los Angeles, Cal., on Aug. 14, 1895. GEORGE E. RANKLIN, Observer. Observations taken at 8 p.m., 75th meridian time.

A Place of Observation. Bar. Therm. on Angeles, clear 75°
on San Geronimo, clear 75°
on Luis Obispo, clear 74°
reno, clear 100°
an Francisco, clear 73°
rake, clear 75°
urden, smoky 82°
urden, smoky 82°

EASTERN MAXIMUM TEMPERATURES.

Alt Lake City, partly cloudy 84°
noma, clear 84°
tavre, clear 84°
telen, partly cloudy 82°
ismark, clear 84°
J. D. ely, clear 84°
n Antonio, partly cloudy 100°
t. Louis, cloudy 78°
ansas City, partly cloudy 78°

THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

BUILDING SUPERINTENDENT'S STARTLING REPORT.

Public Buildings Lacking Fire Escapes—A Huge List—School Committee.

Another Case Concerning Police Court Jurisdiction—Two Robbers Are Arrested.

Two More Inmates for Highland—A Youthful Robber Committed to Whittier—Decision of a Racing Case.

Department One was galvanized into temporary activity at the Courthouse yesterday, and Judge Smith occupied the bench long enough to decide the fate of several people, and to settle two or three cases. The Township Court was occupied with the settlement of a dispute between the owner and trainer of a race horse, but otherwise all was quiet.

The Board of Fire Commissioners yesterday received the report of Superintendent of Buildings Strange, giving a list of buildings in the city unprovided with proper fire escapes. The matter will be referred to the Council at its next meeting. The special school-building committee of the Council yesterday prepared a report, recommending the rejection of all bids offered upon the ten school buildings noted in the advertisement, and the acceptance of the bid of Bennett & Besore, for the heating and ventilating of the entire series of new school buildings.

AT THE CITY HALL.

FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

Long List of Buildings with no Fire Escapes.

The Board of Fire Commissioners met in regular session yesterday morning, the entire board being present. Chief Moore reported favorably upon the application of E. Desty to erect a twenty-horse-power boiler at the City Garage, on Eighth and San Pedro streets, and the same was granted.

The report of Superintendent of Buildings Strange and Chief Moore was read, showing the list of buildings that are not provided with fire escapes, according to the ordinance. Mr. Strange asked for authority to enforce the ordinance, and suggested that another ordinance be adopted requiring all buildings over three stories in height to be provided with stand pipes. Upon motion of Mr. Vetter, the Council was requested to amend the ordinance relating to fire escapes, by adding that all buildings of four stories and over shall be provided with stand pipes.

The list of buildings found to be without fire escapes, as submitted by the building superintendent, is as follows:

Bixby Block, between Seventh and Eighth streets; Hotel Worth, Sixth and Broadway; No. 68 South Broadway; E. W. Jones' Block, Broadway, between Sixth and Seventh streets; Wiley Block, Broadway, between Fifth and Sixth; Main and Spring; and Spring and Main streets; also Spring and Main streets; First and Spring streets; Los Angeles National Bank, First and Spring streets; Wilson Block, First and Spring streets; Phillips Block, Spring street; Wilcox Block, Spring street; Buelmer Block, North Spring street; Temple Block, Spring street; Main Street; Howes Block, No. 21, West First street; Darling Block, No. 229 West First street; Forrester Block, No. 237 West First street; Times Building, First and Broadway; Reddick Block, First and Broadway; E. B. Miller Block, No. 139 South Broadway; Calvary Church, Second and Broadway; Y. M. C. A. building, Broadway; Potomac Block, Broadway, between Second and Third streets; Hickman Block, Broadway, between Second and Third streets; Boston store, Broadway, between Second and Third streets; Donegan building, Broadway, First and Temple streets; First and Fourth streets; Main and Main streets; Edgar Block, Seventh and Main streets; C. Charnock, Fifth and Main streets; Lankershim Block, Main and Winston streets; Expelior Laundry, Los Angeles and Winston streets; Ponet Block, Los Angeles and Fourth streets; Colton Block, Fourth and Los Angeles streets; Westminster Hotel, Main and Fourth streets; Main street; Thom Block, Third and Main streets; Hellman, corner Third and Main streets; Roeder Block, No. 141 South Main street; Odd Fellows Hall, Main street; John Lang Block, Main, between Second and Third streets; Penel Hall; Elgin Block, No. 150 South Main street; Thomas Gove, No. 19 South Main street; Bixby Block, No. 219 South Main street; Hellman Block, No. 140 South Main street; McDonald Block, No. 171 North Main street; Maxwell Block, Court House, Main streets; V. Forn, No. 135 North Main street; Hopper & Reynolds, No. 154 North Main street; United States Hotel, Main and Requena streets; Lan Franco Block, No. 218 North Main street; Ducommun Block, Main and Commercial streets; St. Charles Hotel, Main street; St. Louis Hotel, Grand Central Hotel, Main street; Kroc Block, North Main street; Baker Block, Main and Arcadia streets; Hellman & Childs, No. 351 North Main street; Rose Block, No. 365 North Main street; Hoffmann House, Main street; Abbott Block, No. 422 North Main street; Pico House, Main street; Vickery Block, Main street; Sanborn's, No. 60 Main street; Jacobs building, No. 643 North Main street; Davis building, No. 658 North Main street; Pinks Block, Fifth and Hill streets; Pelissier Block, Seventh and Olive; Hotel Little, Hill Hollister, corner Main, in fire escape on Spring street; Stowell Block, Spring, between Second and Third streets; M. T. Polaski Block, Spring, between Second and Third streets; Woolcott Block, Spring, between Second and Third streets; Mrs. Neil Block, Spring, between Second and Third streets; Los Angeles Hotel, Spring, between Ramona and Third streets; Breed Block, Spring, between Third and Fourth streets; Lankershim Block, Spring, between Third and Fourth streets; Willard Block, Spring, between Third and Fourth streets; Garfield Block, Spring, between Third and Spring, between Third and Fourth streets; Salisbury Block, Main, between Fourth and Fifth streets; Zahn Block, Spring, between Fourth and Fifth streets; Freeman Block, Sixth and Spring streets; Macy Block, Main and Market streets; Kerckhoff and Cusack, Main, corner Main and Ord streets; Clinton Block, Main and Ord streets; Rawson Block, No. 48, Upper Main street; Barnes Block, No. 48, Upper Main street; Woodhead Block, Main and College streets; Grand View Hotel, College and Buena streets; Fatten Block, No. 31 New High, block No. 339, New High street; buildings corner Temple and New High streets; Fulton Block, No. 27 New High street; Abstract building, Franklin and New High streets; Bellevue Terrace, Sixth and Pearl streets; Lockheed Building, Sixth and

FURNITURE,
CARPETS,
DRAPIERIES, ETC.

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Room-making Prices Until August 24.

For Draperies, Bed-room Sets, it is well to remember those.

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Ash Suits. For better ones those pretty styles in Curly Birch, Birdseye Maple, Mahogany, etc.

The bargains we offer during this sale proves what we say.

See that \$7 oak

Pillar Extension Table,

Also those solid oak

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85c, \$1, \$1.15, \$1.25,

Etc. High grade at a

Little higher price.

Buyer

Has just returned from Eastern markets. Heavy purchases force us to continue this

Room-making Sale

until above date. New goods arriving daily.

The Days are growing shorter, and so are our prices.

W. S. ALLEN, 332 and 334
S. Spring st.

Pearl street; Spencer building, Sixth and Pearl streets; San Julian Hotel, Fifth and Julian; Hotel Pullman, Fifth near San Pedro street; Somerset House, No. 214 Fifth street; Howell Block, No. 132 Los Angeles street; Dupur Block, No. 321 East Second street; Hollister Block, No. 233 East First street; Allen Block, No. 240 East First street; building No. 132 East First street; Allen building, No. 247 East First street; Plant House, Second and Los Angeles streets; Wilson Block, No. 116 East First street; Crane building, No. 126 North Los Angeles street; Whitmore Building, No. 134 North Los Angeles street; Phillips Block, No. 2 North Los Angeles street; W. P. Fuller Block, No. 135 North Los Angeles street; Germain Block, North Los Angeles street; Kerckhoff Building, North Los Angeles street; McLaughlin Block, North Los Angeles street; Haas, Baruch building, Los Angeles and Aliso streets; Jennette Block, Los Angeles and Aliso streets; Almond Block, Aliso and Arcadia streets; Hotel Lincoln, Hill South California House, No. 321 West Second street; Neuer Block, West Second street; Argyle, No. 429 West Second street; Los Angeles Hotel, No. 318 South Los Angeles; Alpha House, Third and Los Angeles streets; Sunshine Inn, No. 172 East Third street; Bryson Block, Second and Spring streets; County Courthouse, Normal School, City Hall, High School and city schools.

and repair school buildings, recommend that all bids for Castilar and Ann street schools be rejected and that the readvertising be held until all now buildings are advertised for.

In the matter of proposals to furnish heating and ventilation for school buildings, we recommend that the system and bid of Bennett & Besore be adopted as the best, and that the same be given to all the buildings advertised, the same being the lowest bid by \$2435; also that the Superintendent of Buildings be directed to provide for this system of heating and ventilation in plans and specifications for schoolhouses to be constructed, provided said parties will give satisfactory security that they will complete the work within the time of the default of the defendant should he be imprisoned in the City Jail instead of the County Jail, the Whitney act establishing Police Courts in cities of less than 30,000 and under 100,000 inhabitants providing that in such cities in cases where imprisonment was ordered that it should be in the city jail or city prison, did not apply and that consequently the same would be in the default of the defendant should he be imprisoned in the City Jail instead of the County Jail was void. The court at that time sustained the point raised and reversed the judgment of the lower court. It was to have this order set aside that the Deputy District Attorney presented his motion yesterday in Department One.

Judge Smith heard the motion, but as the remitter had gone forth to the lower court, he did not see his way clear to grant a rehearing of the appeal and therefore denied the motion after some little debate.

The Deputy District Attorney was confident that if a rehearing was granted he could show at variance with the decisions of the Supreme Court of the States in cases where precisely the same point had been raised, and as the order, if regarded as a precedent, would seriously interfere with the authority of the police judges, it was important that it should be set aside, if the court could be convinced of the correctness of the same way. The effect of such an order, if permanent, would virtually be to deprive the police judges of authority to sentence defendants to imprisonment in the City Jail for offenses enumerated in the State law, and their authority to sentence to the County Jail might be then also open to much question.

In a decision of the Supreme Court entitled ex parte James Halstead, which was taken up on habeas corpus to the higher tribunal last year, the question was there raised as to the power of the police judges to imprison in the City Jail. In that decision the court says that there is no conflict between the provisions of the Penal Code and those of the State law, and that the latter is to govern the workings of the Police Court in this case.

Had Deputy District Attorney James been granted the rehearing he would have presented this authority, with others to the court in support of his contention that the law authorized the lower court in the case in question to sentence the defendant to the City Prison in default of payment of the fine, and that the judgment of the lower court was therefore valid and not a nullity. However, the case will undoubtedly not be regarded as a precedent and when the same point is made again the prosecution will have some strong authorities to present on their side.

On the motion of Deputy Dist. Atty. James to vacate and set aside the order made last week in the appeal case of the People vs. D. J. Lewis, which was brought before the Police Court. In this case the defendant was convicted of having sold liquor to a minor named Charles Anderson. Lewis is one of the proprietors of the saloon at the corner of Fourth and Main streets. When his case came on in the Police Court the evidence was strongly against him and the court found him guilty. His attorney, A. Krimminger represented the defendant at the trial, and he filed a notice of appeal and an undertaking, but afterwards decided to pay the fine imposed

and to drop the case. At this juncture however, came the news that the fine had been paid. Hugh Crawford, Esq., came into the case and brought the cause before the Superior Court on appeal; It was urged on the hearing of the case last week that as the prosecution of the defendant was brought under the act passed in 1891, which provided that in case of conviction the defendant should be imprisoned in the City Jail, and that the defendant should be imprisoned in the City Jail instead of the County Jail was void. The court at that time sustained the defense and reversed the judgment of the lower court.

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Read this column now, next Sunday and every Wednesday and Sunday thereafter. You will find in it much food for reflection.*

T. FOO YUEN, M. D.,
Imperial Chinese Physician,

The only one in this country practicing medicine who has graduated from the Imperial College of Medicine at Peking, China, and who possesses a diploma conferred by that college, countersigned by the Emperor of China.

Dr. Foo locates the seat of all diseases and the causes of all external manifestations and symptoms of diseases in either sex, by an examination of the pulse alone.

Examination and explanation free! He employs the only system of innocent medication known HERBS, all of which he imports from China. He gives no poisonou drugs, minerals or chemical preparations which oppose the efforts of nature to resist disease. Instead of opposing, he assists nature, and effects cures of all diseases except one, leprosy. He does not aim to remove symptoms merely, but attacks at once the causes of all disease and removes them, and restores the vital organs to their normal condition and nature completes the cure.

During the past two years, while living in Redlands, Cal., he effected cures of over three hundred cases that had baffled the skill of the practitioners of all other methods of medication known. Nearly all of his patients were complete physical wrecks when they came to him for treatment. To their neighbors many of these cures appear to be almost miraculous.

For full information as to methods of examination, diagnosis, prognosis and medication, see his "Treatise No. 1," which will be sent to any address free on application. This book contains 56 pages and is full of information valuable alike to sick or well. It also contains numerous testimonials from well known people in Southern California and other parts of the country.

Office and residence No. 17 Barnard Park, southwest corner Washington street and Grand avenue. Take either cable or University electric car to Washington street.

Office hours from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Address all communications to

B. C. PLATT, Business Manager.
17 Barnard Park, Los Angeles, Cal.

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Thirty Years' Experience with the Chinese System of Medicine.

MCPHERSON, ORANGE COUNTY, CAL.

Dr. Foo, Redlands, Cal.

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 24th has my attention and I hasten to reply. In expressing my views in regard to the Chinese system of medicine, I desire

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURING.

THE growth and prosperity in Los Angeles of all branches of manufactured iron and steel are good and true indications of the growth and prosperity of Southern California.

But a few years ago every piece of manufactured iron and steel work used in Southern California was made in San Francisco or some eastern city and was shipped here by rail or vessel. That is all changed today. In the matter of iron and steel work, in every form and for every purpose, Southern California is now self-supporting. From a blow-saw to an elevator or from a nail to a tri-hammer Los Angeles can supply it.

This is a big fact; one that should be remembered, more particularly by all residents of this great southern country of which Los Angeles is the natural metropolis. The articles manufactured embrace all things in which iron and steel are used, such as hardware, agricultural implements, steam boilers, steam engines of all kinds, irrigation machinery, gas, water and oil pipe; milling, mining, planing and oil machinery; electrical plants, pumps, tanks, railway iron, steel and iron plates, corrugated iron and structural iron. In fact, it can be said that the entire range of articles that can have its needs supplied in Los Angeles, and at a lower price today than the same articles can be purchased in any other city and transported here.

The increase in the manufacture of structural iron has been enormous. This is largely due to the building of new cities in Southern California, San Bernardino, Riverside and other cities in Southern California. With but a few minor exceptions every pound of structural iron used in buildings in Southern California cities is made here in Los Angeles. It matters not how far the building is from the works, though there are one or two which do not use it. The Keystone Works uses a distillation of the crude oil which takes the form of gasoline. This is run through a generator at the works in which it is heated and volatilized, when it passes into the furnace in the form of gas. There is a residue of about one-fifth the bulk but this is not wasted; it is used as a lubricant about the works. In this way the Keystone gets its fuel for about 4 cents per gallon. It is used only in the machine-shop and is not used in any other works in the city. This use of the product is, however, new to the foundries but is susceptible of extensive growth.

COKE AS FUEL.

The factor in the line of fuel next in importance is coke. This is shipped in from Pennsylvania and Europe. There are about 100 tons of this product consumed per year, up to the last 400 tons of "blackburn" coal. Coke is an office in the foundry which it is questionable whether or not oil could ever displace, though the field is certainly open for experiment. It is used for melting iron. If oil is found suited to the use of oil reduction works it certainly will be suited to the needs of the foundry. For the present, however, it does not seem that coke will be displaced in its position as a foundry fuel in Los Angeles. The physical fact that only a small part of the bituminous coal in nature is coking coal and the grave question as to whether there is enough coking coal in the world might bring to Los Angeles coal if a road to Salt Lake were opened, relates the foundryman to forced contentment with the imported article, even at the enormous price at which it has to be bought. It has been pointed out that the charcoal of the eucalyptus tree is non-sulphuric and superior to the best coke; it is non-sulphuric and non-phosphoric and is the ideal carbon. There is no doubt that this wood may be grown in Southern California for coke-making purposes with immense profit. It is a field in which no one has so far as yet been investigated so far as is generally known, but that it presents alluring possibilities there is no question.

PAPER USED AS FUEL.

One of the most curious kinds of fuel for a foundry to use is employed by the Union Iron Works. They do not use oil, but paper, for making steam. This paper they obtain by the wagon-load from newspaper establishments from Jonathan stores. When the wagon is not engaged they send it after a load of paper. It is a waste article and is gotten for nothing, but it would be an expense to the givers to dispose of it, were it not haulled gratuitously away. "It is a curious fuel," remarked Mr. Thomas, the proprietor of the works, to a Times reporter. "You don't know where to get it, and it does that straight along all day, and he don't seem to be doing much else at any time; he feeds this fuel to the furnace; he is the only man I can get in town who knows how to do it. He was back a speech ago for ten days, and in that time I had many men come here and try the handle, and usually would stay a day, then leave; I never saw fellows work so hard in my life. To keep steam up they had to be feeding all the time; but this man fills the furnace up in the morning, and regulates it somehow so that for the rest of the day he has a snap."

TOTAL IRON PRODUCTS.

On the quantity in tonnage which all the iron works in the city annually produce of manufactured articles the estimate is difficult and must be approximate. It is safe to say, however, that of articles of all kinds turned out the tonnage would equal 1700 tons per month, or 20,000 tons per year. Outside of the products of the rolling mill, which are 1000 tons per month, of steel and iron plate, the largest single article of this tonnage is structural iron. Of this product the Baker Iron Works are now yielding three tons per day, or from ninety to 100 tons per month. The output of the Llewellyn Iron Works, perhaps half as large, though the last figure is approximate, as it was found impossible to obtain a statement from this firm. It would seem, therefore, that the output of structural iron amounts to from four to five tons per day. This is a product upon the future of which the iron works depend, however, to a large extent, due to the increase in number of large business buildings in the city, and to the further fact that the constantly increasing value of lands within the center of the city, together with the advent of the elevator, require that business blocks should be built. Land is very valuable, allowing of open, great, thick, expensive walls which ten and fifteen-story buildings would require, but for the fact that they are built of structural iron and steel. The Stimson Block is built almost wholly of this material, and it contains more interior space for its dimensions than any building in the city. The use of structural iron having once begun in the city, will now increase at an enormous ratio, and foundrymen look forward to the coming year as being rich with orders for this material.

COMPETITION WITH OTHER CITIES.

Besides these things, which might be said to provide the chief source of the orders which come to the foundries, there are machine shops, a large number of other products are annually turned out. These embrace agricultural implements, boilers, stationary engines, bridge work, irrigation machinery, machines for milling and mining, for planning mills, electrical plants and tanks.

RAW MATERIAL.

The material for the manufacture of these products comes from two sources: from scrap iron purchased about the city, and from the iron industry itself, which has been brought principally from Alabama. This pig iron formerly came from Scotland, where it is reduced from the ore in several parts of that country. Since the iron industry in Alabama came to be so great, it has totally eclipsed, in the advantages it offers to the trade, the foreign advantages, and has driven Scottish iron entirely out of the market. The Los Angeles Iron and Steel Company uses steel billets for the rolling of steel plate; of these they use about 300 tons per month; they are brought from St. Louis and other eastern points. The proportion in which these materials are combined is given below. The Baker Iron Works to be about 10,000 pounds of pig to 3000 pounds of scrap iron per day, and this proportion will hold good with all the foundries except the rolling mill, where scrap iron enters more largely into use. In fact, this latter concern has caused to be held railroads quantities of old iron which formerly went to waste throughout the city, and county, and from whatever distance the railroad freight will admit of its being hauled.

It is just now engaged in pulling to pieces an old steamer at one of the sea-

ports, from which a large number of tons of old iron will be obtained.

REDUCTION WORKS WANTED.

There are no works for the reduction of iron ores in Los Angeles; and the foundry owners are loud in their statements of belief that the time has come in the growth of the city to demand large works of this sort, which would be a paying proposition. There are about thirty-five tons of pig iron used per day in Los Angeles and it is safe to say that this amount would be increased to fifty tons if a mill would start up which would make the product here and cheapen the cost to the extent of 25 per cent.

There is no foundry in Los Angeles which could be laid down in Los Angeles for \$5 per ton.

The question as to whether the ores could be reduced with oil fuel yet remains unsolved but it is probable that investigation will soon be pushed along these lines with a view of erecting such an industry during the next few years.

At the present time pig iron costs \$25 per ton delivered in Los Angeles.

After the material from which the product is manufactured the next consideration in the iron industry is fuel. This, happily for Los Angeles, is mainly oil. Great quantities of coke are used and coke costs from \$2 to \$4.50 per ton. But oil is the mainstay of the industry. The rolling-mill uses it altogether. It consumes seventy barrels per day, or 25,550 barrels per year.

"If it were not for the oil," remarked an officer of this company a few days ago, "we would not be here." Oil enters as fuel in most of the works, though there are one or two which do not use it. The Keystone Works uses a distillation of the crude oil which takes the form of gasoline. This is run through a generator at the works in which it is heated and volatilized, when it passes into the furnace in the form of gas. There is a residue of about one-fifth the bulk but this is not wasted; it is used as a lubricant about the works. In this way the Keystone gets its fuel for about 4 cents per gallon. It is used only in the machine-shop and is not used in any other works in the city. This use of the product is, however, new to the foundries but is susceptible of extensive growth.

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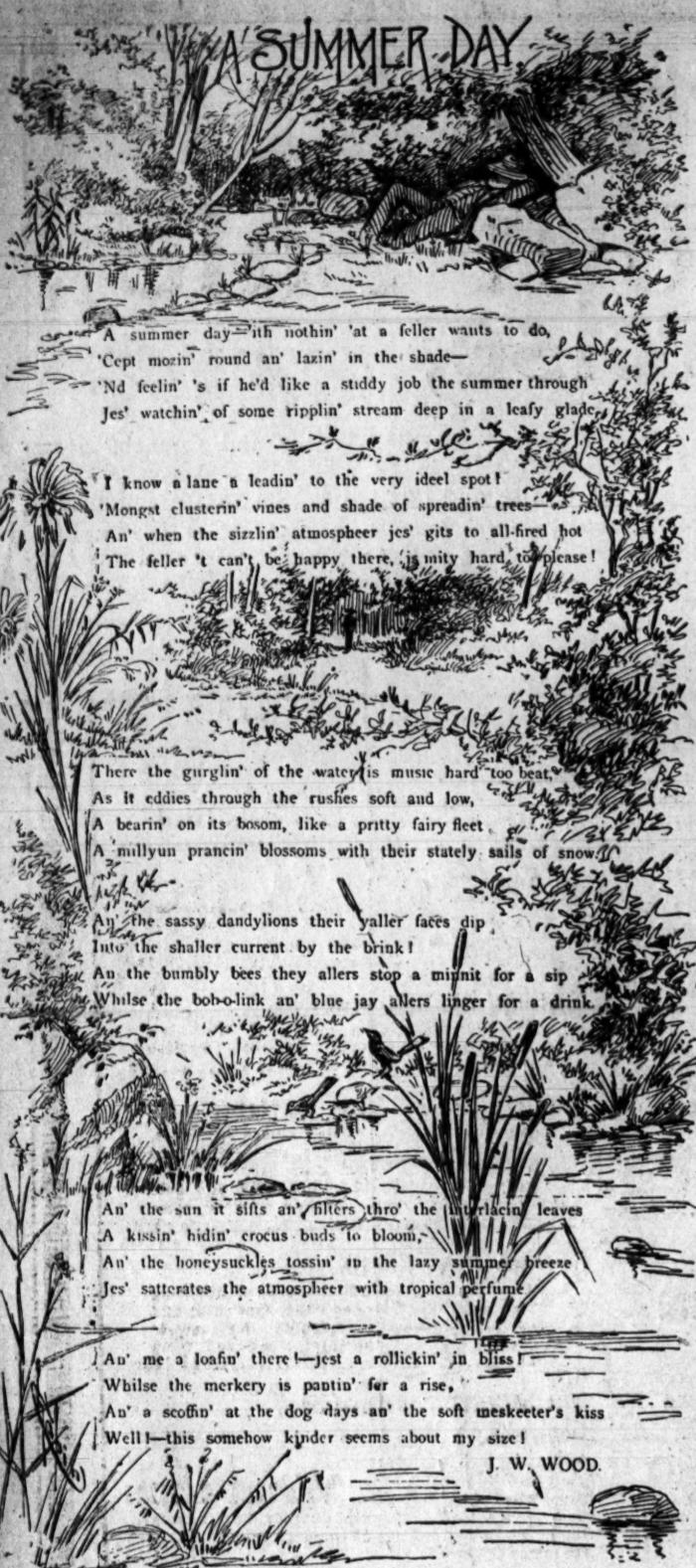
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IN SOCIAL SPHERES.

The wedding of Miss Virginia Winston and Col. Albert E. Castle, took place yesterday at 1 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's mother, corner of Seventh and Flower streets. The bride is the second daughter of the late Dr. J. Winston, who is a very handsome girl, with dark, wavy, petticoat-colored, brummette coloring. Col. Castle is of the well-known firm of Castle Bros. of San Francisco, and is one of the most popular men in that city.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father McCullife, James W. Winston, the brother of the bride, giving her away.

The bride looked very aristocratic and elegant in her gown of shimmering white satin, over which fell the long veil, fastened in her dark hair with a splendid diamond crescent, the gift of the groom. The gown which was made in San Francisco, was cut demim-taille, the richness of the heavy satin skirt being relieved by many trimming. The high-necked bodice was veiled with pleated chiffon; the large sleeves were of the satin, while over the shoulder fell a graceful frill of the pleated chiffon. The bodice, which was of white lace, was fastened a knot of orange blossoms, and at the waist was a similar knot. The bride carried a cluster of white sweet peas and maiden-hair ferns, tied with long bows of white satin ribbon.

The room was beautifully decorated, the wide, picturesque rooms of the old Spanish style, lending themselves readily to charming arrangements of flowers. In the front west parlor, where the wedding took place, there were masses of sweet peas, banked upon the tables, and overhead hanging jars and baskets. The large hall was picture with quantities of papyrus and flowers, and roses were effectively arranged about the other rooms. In the dining-room, where an elaborate luncheon was served, immediately after the ceremony, the decorations were especially beautiful, daylight was excluded, as in the other room, and upon the table were handsome candelabra holding softly-shaded pink candles. The centerpiece was a huge mass of pink carnation and maiden-hair ferns. At the head of the table were banked snowy-white magnolias, with their glossy green leaves, and an exquisitely artistic effect was attained by the walls being hung with papyrus.

Three toasts were proposed: Mr. Pippy of San Francisco toasted the bride; Mr. Albert E. Castle; Mr. Castle toasted Mrs. J. B. Winston, and Mr. J. W. Winston toasted Mrs. Castle. Mrs. San Francisco, the mother of the groom.

Mr. and Mrs. Castle left amid a shower of rice and old shoes, on the 4:25 train for Coronado. The bride wore a close-tailored traveling gown of brown cloth with a small, stylized hat of the same color, trimmed with black mercury wings.

Mr. and Mrs. Castle will reside in San Francisco, in the handsome house given them by the groom's mother.

The witnesses were Mrs. J. Winston, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Winston, Misses Eva and Blanche Castle of San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Gaffey, Lieutenant and Mrs. Drake of San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. E. de Urquiza, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Caswell, Mrs. A. T. and Mrs. John B. Winston, Mrs. A. B. De Dicenzo, Mrs. M. de Wilcox of San Francisco, Mrs. Dwight Whitney, Mrs. J. A. de Cella, Mrs. C. R. Johnson, Mrs. Parker Dear and Miss Scott of San Luis Rey, Miss Ogden, the Misses Margaret, Carrie and Julia Winston, Mrs. Francisca A. Jesurum, Miss Woodward, Miss L. W. Helmam, Jr., and George H. Pippy of San Francisco, H. J. Fleishman, Don Juan Bandini of Santa Monica.

A PLEASANT EVENING.

"We Boys," a society consisting of the members of Mrs. J. D. Burch's class of young men in the First Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school, spent a delightful evening last Tuesday at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Miller, on Philadelphia street. Ernest Miller, the retiring president, made a few words as presiding officer, gracefully resigned the gavel to

THE MOST SENSITIVE TEETH FILLED WITHOUT PAIN

BY THE SCHIFFMAN METHOD OF
Painless Filling.

Schiffman Method Dental Co.
Rooms 22, 28, 34, 35, 36 Schumacher Bld.
107 NORTH SPRING ST.



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NADEAU 311-313 S. Main St. NADEAU

Large stock and special low prices on Carpets, Mattings, Linoleums, Oilcloths, Furniture, Mirrors, Pictures, Etc.

We also have any of the above goods and thousands of other things that have been used some, at about

HALF PRICE.

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The horrors of the dental chair are a thing of the past.

Our

Painless Method

Of Extracting and Filling Teeth is a Great Success.

Crowns and Bridges Work at Half Price for 30 days.
Gold Crowns \$5.00, Bridge Work \$5.00 a Tooth.
Gold-filled Plates \$1.00. Flexible Rubber \$1.00.Dr. C. Stevens & Son,
107 North Spring Street, Rooms 18, 19, 20, 21, Schumacher Building.RIPANS
TABULES

Frederick George Moore, M. D., of London, a specialist in all forms of chronic diseases, writes from Boston, under date of June 20, 1885: "I have had wonderful success with the 'Ripans Tabules' and highly recommend them. The formula is good, and I do not hesitate to say that in every case where I have prescribed them, they have proved successful."

Ripans Tabules are sold by druggists, or by mail if the subscriber sends a stamp to the Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spring St., New York. Sample vial 10 cents.

C. F. Heinzenman,
DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,
NORTH MAIN ST., Lafrance Building,
Telephone 61. Los Angeles, Cal.

JURUPA RANCH

In Riverside County,
adjoining the
City of Riverside.

18,000
ACRES FOR SALE.

Corn, Alfalfa, Sugar Beet,
Deciduous and Citrus
Fruit Land.

Near the largest Beet Sugar
Factory in the United States.

Abundance of water for irrigating from oldest canals in Southern California delivered to each 20-acre tract, No bonds on water or land. Title in fee simple.

8000 Acres

Choice Orange and Lemon Land, with one inch of water to each five acres of land, at \$90.00 per acre.

6000 Acres

Choice Deciduous Fruit Land, with one inch of water to each six acres of land, at \$80.00 per acre.

4000 Acres

High Grade Sugar Beet and Alfalfa Land, now plowed, ready for planting next year, \$100.00 per acre. Easy terms.

Will lease above lands in tracts to suit for one year or a term of years, with privilege of purchase.

EASY
TERMS.

Write for particulars.

I. D. & C. W. ROGERS

406 Stimson Block,
Los Angeles, Cal.

THE LOS ANGELES OIL FIELDS.

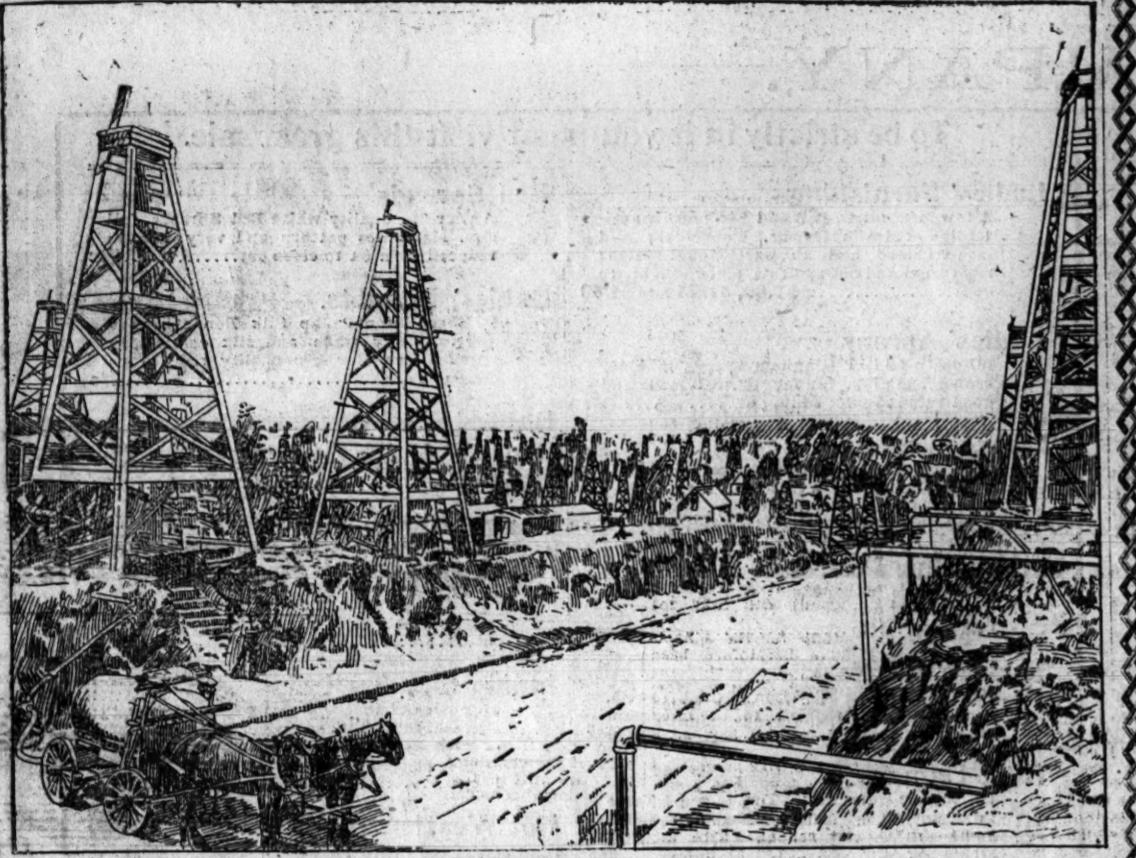
WI THOUT any doubt the most important thing that has happened to Los Angeles since the beginning of the present year has been the development of the petroleum industry within the city limits. New wells have been sunk almost daily, until at present there are about 250 wells within the city, the daily output of which approximates 2000 barrels.

The present development in oil boring seems to point more and more directly to the probability that the local oil belt extends in a southwesterly and northeasterly direction from the neighborhood of Westlake Park toward the Highland Park region, part of the city limits. The wells which have been drilled so far south of First street, have not been successful, with the exception of a couple of wells on the Belmont grounds, at the westerly end of First street, which would come within the belt indicated above, running to the northeast, and it is said that even these wells are not entirely satisfactory.

So far, it is regrettable that nothing of value has been developed outside of

the coast and then ship the oil in tank steamers, as is done now with Peruvian oil. In this manner Los Angeles oil could be sent down the Pacific coast and a market which would force the leading manufacturers of that city to compete, if they would not be able to compete. In addition to the railroad companies mentioned above, the Southern Pacific Company has indicated its intention of using oil on their branch lines here and in the northern part of the State, and San Francisco have also intimated their willingness to use this fuel and the Coast Steamship Company is preparing to investigate the question.

In this manner a market would be found for a very considerable quantity of oil, but this is by no means the only possible outlet for the product of the Los Angeles wells. There are some refineries with undoubted power, come to work up the crude product. One has already been established on a small scale in the city, and has met with much success. It is expected that before long a distillate will be placed on the market, suitable for burning in kitchen ranges, which may be sold at



IN THE OIL REGION.

the city, where acreage can be had at a reasonable rate. The well which has been under way for eight months on a high hill at Ivanhoe, northwest of the city, has about come to a stop at a depth of over one thousand feet, although there are excellent indications of a large deposit. The parties who undertook this enterprise did not intend to stand the extra expense which they have encountered, owing to misfortunes in the way of dropping tools down the well, and so forth. It is much to be regretted that this enterprise has come to a stop, as many experts have expressed the opinion that the main deposit from which the Second-street wells are supplied is located somewhere in that neighborhood.

The situation is at present a somewhat peculiar one. You can buy oil at the wells, if you will haul it yourself, at low a price as 40 cents a barrel, and get it delivered to your door. The regular price of oil, delivered to consumers, may be quoted at from 65 to 75 cents. If, however, you desire to make a contract for a year or more, you may find it difficult to obtain oil delivered at the lower figure named above, while in some cases contracts have been made at the rate of \$1 barrel. The fact is that the present facilities for marketing the oil product are incomplete, and small producers who find themselves pressed for money are forced to dispose of their product at the best prices they can get. At the same time there are very numerous oil wells, and who do not have faith in the future of the market, and this is why they refuse to make contracts at the present rate. One pipe line has been completed, and is in working order. This is a private concern, which handles only the product of stockholders in the company. Two other pipe lines for pipelines have been organized by the Council, but the owners of these franchises do not show any inclination to build the line, and there is a suspicion that they are simply waiting to sell out at a profit. What is especially remarkable is the low price at which oil is being sold in the city, with the result that the cost of fuel is less than \$2.50 per ton for coal, which would place Los Angeles in the lead among the manufacturing cities of the country, as far as the cost of fuel is concerned. There are some who estimate that three barrels of Los Angeles oil are equivalent to a ton of coal, but even reckoning three and a half barrels of oil to a ton of coal, the oil would still be only \$3.50 per ton for coal, which is a price low enough to attract manufacturers from all parts of the country. The Terminal Railway is using oil on most of its engines. The Southern California Railroad is using oil on all of its engines, and is taking steps to transfer the balance into oil-burning engines. A tank steamer is being constructed in San Francisco to carry oil from Ventura to that city, and as soon as the supply warrants it, a pipe line will be constructed from Los Angeles to San Francisco, and the general introduction of electricity, city residents may have a dozen attractive sections to choose from, within twenty minutes ride of their places of business. Manufacturing brings money, and with plenty of money in circulation a majority of the citizens of Los Angeles will be in position to acquire attractive suburban homes.

At any rate, the manufacturing era is evidently upon us, and to attempt to keep back would be as hopeless a task as to stem the rising tide. The attractions of fuel at the equivalent of less than 73 a ton for coal, with the advantage of a climate where work will be carried on uninterruptedly during every month of the year, will be too great for manufacturers to resist, and they will come here, whether invited to them or not. It is however safe to say that more than 90 per cent of the citizens of Los Angeles are prepared to give them a warm welcome.

The London and Northwestern Railway Company consume 3500 tons of coal a day.

THE WILLING WORKERS.
ONLY ONE MEMBER OF THE WILLARD FAMILY IN JAIL.

The three members of that "bevy of willing workers" that "loyal band of true women" "banded together for the sole purpose of helping ladies by giving them profitable and pleasant home work," etc., namely, C. D. Willard, his wife, Neta L. Willard, and his father, A. P. Willard, who spent Tuesday night in the County Jail, appeared before the Federal District Court yesterday, and asked to have their bail reduced.

Judge Welborn, perhaps, not caring to unnecessarily retard the "grand and noble work" in which the defendants have been engaged, granted the request, and fixed the bail at \$1000, instead of \$3000, the amount required at the time the arrest was made.

The good-looking young woman, who, with her male relations, is accused of conspiring to use the United States mails for fraudulent purposes, promptly furnished the bail required in her case, as did also her venerable father-in-law, but her husband, C. D. Willard, went back to jail.

BEAUTIFUL "NOB HILL."

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Reached in Ten Minutes from Center of City by Electric and Cable Car Lines.

Situation Superb.

Commands a glorious view of the mountains, from San Jacinto clear around to Santa Monica; overlooks Westlake Park, a large part of the city, the lovely valley beyond, and, in the distance, Catalina Island and the sea.

Big roomy lots graded to a system.

Beautiful broad avenues, lined with shade and ornamental trees.

25-foot wide "parked" sidewalks, cemented and curbed.

Ample and first-class sewer conveniences.

All lots running back to 18-foot alley.

Outlook and view unapproachable.

The high class of residences going up and tasteful adornment of the grounds surrounding them are things that must favorably impress every visitor who is seeking a place for a home.

Where else can you find property like this at the price,

\$1250 Per Lot?

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Sole Agent, 106 S. Broadway.

BARGAINS OFFERED BY

Meekins & Sherwood.

\$1,000 65½ x 175 on W. Eighteenth St., near Oak. It walks to park and residence, near two fine car lines; beat residence district.

\$1,200 60x120 a fine 80 ft wide on W. Beacon. It walks to light among fine residences, all two story and new past year.

\$5,500 60x150 on Second near Hill; this is the best of flat property and will be business in a short time.

\$20,000 60x199 with good building near the Bradbury block on Third St. This is fine business property sure to increase in value.

\$4,000 50x60 on E. 1st Street, close in on E. K. Ross 120 ft deep. Beat wholesale or manufacturing site in city for price.

\$2,200 45x100 on E. Sixth St. near Madison above 1st flat property. 3-room cottage now on lot. Rents for \$17.50 per month, bar gain.

\$4,500 Will buy a beautiful new decorated house in the desirable Bradbury District, porcelain bath; 2 closets; cement cellar.

\$4,000 10 acres choicest home place; new buildings on stone brick court; artesian well; less than 2 miles out of city.

FOR

EXCHANGE

St. Louis improved and vacant, well located and advancing properties for Los Angeles and vicinity.

Fourteen-room fine brick residence, clear, on Monroe St., Chicago, rented for \$600 per year. Will take vacant Los Angeles apartment good size.

Call us on exchanges. We can suit you. Have a good list.

Meekins & Sherwood,

118½ S. Broadway

1,000,000 People Wear

W.L.Douglas Shoes

HAND SEWN \$3.00 BEST IN THE WORLD.

\$5.00 \$3.00

\$4.00 \$2.50

\$3.50 \$2.00

\$2.50 \$1.75

\$2.25 \$1.75

For Boys and Youth

Wear W. L. Douglas shoe and save from \$1.00 to \$2.00 a pair. All Styles and Widths. The savings in either increased or decreased width are the same.

W. L. Douglas shoes remain the same.

Take note of the fact that we have

W. L. GODIN, 10 North Spring street.

ROCHESTER SHOE HOUSE, 15 North Spring street.

MASSACHUSETTS SHOE HOUSE, 125 West First street.

SANTA CATALINA ISLAND.

Connecting with Wilmington Transportation Company's Ocean Excursion Steamers.

Leave for ARCADE DEPOT. (Arr. from

1:55 pm Monday 11:15 am

1:55 pm Tuesday 11:15 am

1:55 pm Wednesday 11:15 am

1:55 pm Thursday 11:15 am

1:55 pm Friday 11:15 am

10:00 am Saturday 7:15 am

5:35 pm Sunday 7:00 pm

8:45 am General Passenger Office, 229 S. Spring st.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA RAILWAY.

Trains leave and arrive at

La Grande Station as follows:

Trains via Pasadena arrive at Downey station earlier westbound and leave 7 min. later eastbound.

CHICAGO LIMITED.

Through to Denver, Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis.

Leaves 5:00 pm—Arrives 2:00 am

OVERLAND EXPRESS.

Through to Denver, Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis.

Leaves 7:00 pm—Arrives 6:00 pm

SAN DIEGO TRAINS.

Leave 8:15 am, 4:30 pm

Arrive 10:15 pm

SAN FRANCISCO TRAINS.

P—Leave 7:00 am, 9:00 am, 4:45 pm

F—Arrive 10:30 am, 12:30 pm, 6:30 pm

P—Leave 8:00 pm, 10:00 pm, 12:00 pm

F—Arrive 11:30 pm

SAN BERNARDINO, REDLANDS AND HIGHLANDS TRAINS.

P—Leave 7:00 am, 9:00 am, 4:45 pm

F—Arrive 10:30 am, 12:30 pm, 6:30 pm

P—Leave 8:00 pm, 10:00 pm, 12:00 pm

RIVERSIDE AND COTTON TRAINS.

P—Leave 7:00 am, 9:00 am, 4:45 pm

O—Leave 8:15 am, 10:15 am, 4:45 pm

COTONWOOD TRAINS.

P—Leave 7:00 am, 9:00 am, 4:45 pm

O—Arrive 10:30 am, 12:30 pm, 6:30 pm

PASADENA TRAINS.

Leave 7:00 pm, 9:00 pm, 11:30 pm

8:00 pm, 10:00 pm, 12:00 pm

Arrive 10:30 pm, 12:30 pm, 2:30 am

ANAHEN AND SANTA ANA TRAINS.

Leave 8:15 am, 10:00 pm, 12:00 pm

Arrive 10:30 pm, 12:30 pm, 2:30 pm

REDONDO BEACH TRAINS.

Leave 9:00 am, 10:00 am, 12:00 pm, 2:30 pm

Arrive 10:30 pm, 12:30 pm, 2:30 pm

SANTA MONICA AND OCEAN PARK TRAINS.

Leave 9:00 am, 10:00 am, 12:00 pm, 2:30 pm

Arrive 10:30 pm, 12:30 pm, 2:30 pm

SANTA MONICA ISLAND TRAINS.

Leave 9:00 pm—Arrive 11:30 pm

SAN JACINTO AND TEMECULA TRAINS.

P—Leave 9:00 am—Arrive 11:30 am

F—Arrive 1:00 pm

CONDADO TRAINS.

P—Leave 9:15 am—Arrive 11:30 pm

F—Arrive 1:20 pm—Arrive 4:45 pm

P—Via Pasadena: Highline, 8:00 pm daily except Sunday; 8:45 pm—Grand Scenery, 8:45 pm daily except Sunday; 9:15 pm—Sunday only; 9:45 pm—Sunday only; all other trains

For rates, sleeping-car reservations, etc., call on or address to City Passenger Agent, 229 S. Spring st., or Redondo Depot, corner Grand Avenue and Jefferson street.

Leave Los Angeles for Redondo for

Los Angeles 9:30 am—Daily

10:30 am—Sundays only

12:30 pm—Sund

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA NEWS

PASADENA.

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION FINDS LITTLE TO DO.

A SNEAK-thief Who Repented or Was Scared and Returned Some Booty—A Boy Who Didn't Get a Swim—Notes and Personalities.

PASADENA, Aug. 14.—(Regular Correspondence.) The Board of Equalization convened again this afternoon, but there was little business for the Trustees to attend to. When the statement of the City Clerk regarding the raise in valuation was made, there were many citizens who expressed themselves as opposed to the increased assessment, but sober reflection seems to have convinced the majority of them that the raise is but an equitable and reasonable one, and that the condition of values here fully justified it. The assessed valuation of last year was very low, and that of this year high only by comparison. The work of the Assessors has been done with exceeding care, and the fact that the Board of Equalization has so little work to perform is due to this circumstance. The most scrupulous justice has been observed in the distribution of the taxation, and next year, it is to be hoped the city treasury will not be in a state of chronic inattention.

IT "BOLTED," BUT CAME BACK.

It appears that on Saturday a woman visited the tailorshop of Mr. Corday on Colorado street, and advised that she and her husband intended to consult him in regard to a pair of trousers; not bloomers, just the ordinary, respectable kind, for the husband. Mr. Corday was at dinner when she first came, and found her waiting for him upon his return. She said that he had been in town all day, and went into his shop to have his horse shod, but she would look at the cloth. Mr. Corday showed her several kinds of material, and their politely offered her a chair. She waited some time, but the husband did not make his appearance. Mr. Corday was suspicious of the man, but he had spoken her, and she had no opportunity of abstracting anything from him. At Howard's and Heise Brothers she had no better success though telling a different story in each place. Then she went to Tollieh's and pretended that she wanted to make a few purchases, and when she was pretendered to have lost in the shop a pocket book containing \$5. It was probably while the proprietor of the shop and his assistant were searching for this that she abstracted the cloth. She made good her escape without the fire having been discovered, and so great was her alarm that she ran to the camp back Tuesday or try it again. She was recognized by Mr. Corday, who saw her on the street and pointed her out to the officers. She soon after took an electric car, Marshal Buchanan after her. She got off the car four times before she got to Catalina. The Marshal following her by some means she eluded him in Los Angeles. This morning the cloth came back to Tolleson by mail, the package postmarked Los Angeles.

HE DID NOT SWIM.

This morning a party of boys, from nine to twelve years old were preparing to set forth in a wagon to enjoy a swim in the reservoir in the vicinity of Raymond Hill. The boy in the lead was leading out of the rear of the wagon to the left when the driver started the horses and the lad, Harry Gresho, by name, son of Lucien Gresho, who lives on Peoria street, toppled over and fell upon the asphaltum pavement, striking on the top of his head and on his knee. He is exceptionally fit for his age, and the weight of his fall broke his arm at the wrist. He was assisted to Dr. Swearingen's office and had the fracture reduced. The other boys indulged in a bath in the reservoir, and while the dwellers living south of Raymond Hill notice anything unusual in the vicinity of the camp today they may know that an assorter lot of small boys have been disporting themselves therein.

PASADENA BREVITIES.

The Entertainment Committee for the Methodist Episcopal Conference, which is to meet in Pasadena September 25, was in session this afternoon, and finds that it must provide entertainment for at least 250 persons. They hope that all of the churches in the city will extend their aid in the matter of entertainment, and those individuals who are tendered the hospitality of the visitors from the Methodist conference, will have an opportunity of doing so. Rev. Clark Crawford, Mrs. S. F. Johnson, R. H. Pinney and Mrs. A. F. Keyes constitute the committee, and will receive all tenders of aid. Bishop Warren will preside and Dr. Hard and Dr. J. W. McElroy will also be here. The last annual conference will meet at the same time.

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The Knights of Pythias were addressed Tuesday evening by Past Grand Chancellor G. C. Morrison of Alameda, Cal. The Lodge will celebrate its tenth anniversary about the middle of September and some of the noted men in the State are preparing to be present on that occasion. It is expected that the Third Regiment of the uniform rank will meet and have a competitive drill and parade at that time also.

Miss Lillie M. Hill will be married Wednesday, August 21, at her home on Worcester avenue, to Fred B. Hutchins of Montezuma Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Hill have been active in social and charitable work in Pasadena, and her many friends will regret that she goes so far away. Mr. and Mrs. Hutchins will leave for Vermont soon after their marriage.

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William T. Reid leaves tomorrow morning in company with George Prentiss of this place and C. W. Clemons of Sierra Madre for the New England States. Mr. Reid expects to spend the most of his time at the home of his father, Reid's Ferry, N. H., and to visit the White Mountains while in the East.

C. E. Day, painter, leaves to follow his patron to the West Coast.

moved to No. 153 East Colorado street where he is now ready to receive and execute orders for all kinds of house-painting, decorations and wood-finishing at reasonable prices.

The electric car that should have left Los Angeles at 11:30 Tuesday night broke its trolley, and before it could be adjusted the power was turned off, and thirty Pasadena people were obliged to spend the night in the city.

Miss Collamer's private school on Camden street will begin its tenth year September 1. The school is one of the best private schools in the State, and is noted for its thorough instruction.

Order your extra copies of today's Times and send them to your Eastern friends. Wrapped copies ready for mailing, may be had at the Pasadena office, No. 50 East Colorado street, for 5 cents copy.

Two fine photo views of the Pasadena residence, avenues, race course and the wonderful things of California growth sent by mail, mounted, 5¢ a dozen; mounted, 3¢.

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The Crown City Club will go to Asua next Sunday. Quite a number of the boys will be there.

B. O. Kendall can loan you \$300, \$400, \$500, \$600 and any amount up to \$5000 at lowest rates, if you call upon him at once.

The W. C. T. U. meeting at the Methodist Church next Thursday night will be in charge of the superintendent of literature.

J. B. Young and family have returned to Pasadena, and are temporarily located at their old home on South Euclid avenue.

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Globe & Major, Colorado and De Los Angeles, Tufts 175, dead in hay, grain, coal, wood and feed.

J. L. Crilly and wife have taken Mrs. McCoy's house on San Pasqual street.

Before going east buy some of Hill's Pasadena views to show your friends.

Col. L. P. Hansen and family have returned from Catalina.

Will Leithard has gone to Santa Barbara on business.

AT CAMP FORT FISHER.

The Beginning of the End—so-called.

CAMP FORT FISHER, Santa Monica, Aug. 14.—(Special Correspondence.) Officially Camp Fort Fisher ends tomorrow, but practically the work of breaking camp was pretty well inaugurated today. In anticipation of this no regular programme was announced for the day, but it was agreed that it should be a "spare-you-please" day, an informal camp fire for the evening. The regular discipline of the camp was maintained during the day, and the last dress parade occurred at 5 o'clock. With the last embers of the evening camp fire the encampment of 1895 has left only the most striking remains to mark the site of an orderly retreat to the pursuits of every-day life.

There has been every indication, since organization of the camp, that it has been this year financially, as it has been otherwise, the most successful encampment yet enjoyed by the association. It was related to the press that they had got an approximate statement of the financial results of the nine days past met with but indifferent success, by reason of the fact that those in possession of the required information were scattered about and hard to corral. Quartermaster Summons had not had the time to get the association in the possession, and the bills on file are incomplete, and at this writing unaudited. The Auditing Committee consists of Commander Dill and Comrades Brooker and Munson. They have also been recipients of the various funds, but have not yet been paid out of the same. It is not at all likely that the association will have any difficulty in showing a neat surplus resulting from the camp of the present year.

Among those who have been active in contributing to the success of this encampment no one has been more regular in his attendance and enthusiasm than Surgeon H. P. Woodward of San Diego. Dr. Woodward is a veteran of the Fifteenth and Eighteenth regiments Michigan Infantry. He was surgeon on duty with his regiment when a part of the Army of the Tennessee and marched with Grant from Vicksburg to Chattanooga, and on the bloody field of Shiloh. He was with the Eighteenth Regiment at the time Gen. Smith was overrunning Kentucky and threatening Cincinnati. He saw active service in the campaign against Morgan and elsewhere, serving in the 1864 campaign. At the close of the war he was 25 years old.

He is exceptionally fit for his age, and the weight of his fall broke his arm at the wrist. He was assisted to Dr. Swearingen's office and had the fracture reduced. The other boys indulged in a bath in the reservoir, and while the dwellers living south of Raymond Hill notice anything unusual in the vicinity of the camp today they may know that an assorter lot of small boys have been disporting themselves therein.

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ELMER CURTIS FALLS INTO AN ARTESIAN WELL.

ORANGE COUNTY.

THE RHIZOBUS VENTRALIS GIVEN A BACKSET.

William Denby is to Have a New Trial—Water Disappearing from Ditches—An Unfortunate Young Man—News Notes and Personalities.

SANTA ANA, Aug. 14.—(Regular Correspondence.) What is known as the Coe well, a short distance west of Santa Ana on First street, is a dangerous hole and hunters from town for ducks and doves will do well to give the locality of this artesian spouter a wide berth.

About a year or more ago the well caved in, since which time tules have grown up and formed a partial covering over the pool of bubbling water so that its treacherous depth would not be noticed by the ordinary pedestrian. At least it was not noticed a few days ago by Elmer Curtis, an East Fourth-street tinsmith, who was walking in that neighborhood during the early evening hours hunting doves. Mr. Curtis saw a handsome pair of doves just ahead of him, and, to make sure of the shot that he was about to make, stepped through what he supposed to be a bunch of dry grass when he quickly sank almost out of sight. He did not relish the idea of being swallowed up by what he then saw to be an old artesian well and began to struggle violently to extricate himself. This he found was very difficult to do, and, to have himself going to the surface again, he immediately sank out of sight. Mr. Curtis finally succeeded in gaining terra firma but not until he was thoroughly soaked and badly frightened. The gun is lost, the gentleman being thankful to escape with his life. There is a very dangerous current on and should be avoided by pedestrians. The pool of water is so covered with tules and other vegetation that it is very deceptive and one is liable to walk directly into it without an intimation of its true character. The water of the well is not known.

DENBY TO HAVE A NEW TRIAL.

RIVERSIDE, Aug. 14.—(Regular Correspondence.) The sounding of the fire alarm last evening, turned in for a brush fire in the outskirts of town, which was taken for a burning building, brought sadness to one house in Riverside. Mrs. Margaret M. Porter, residing with her husband and children at 100, 101 Courtland street, at the age of 82, Mrs. Hall, who lives near by, was swinging in a hammock at the time. She sprang out and ran to her brother's house to tell him of the fire. She returned with her brother, and just after getting inside the gate of her own home, coming out of feeling queer. She died shortly after reaching home.

FREDERICK HEROLD HAS SOLD TWO ACRES OF LAND NEAR ANAHEIM TO WILLIAM KRUEGER FOR \$125.

WILL HAMAKER OF LOS ANGELES IS IN SANTA ANA FOR A WEEK VISITING HIS SISTER.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

THE RHIZOBUS VENTRALIS GIVEN A BACKSET.

County Board of Education in Session—Mining Notes—Rich Strike at Geier—Columbian Colonization Company Still in Business.

SAN BERNARDINO, Aug. 14.—(Regular Correspondence.) The Horticultural Commissioners, at their last session, formulated a report going completely back upon the Rhizobius ventralis as a black scale exterminator in this county and asked the Board of Supervisors for additional equipments for fumigating as the cheapest and most certain treatment for this pest. The County Clerk has advertised for bids for outfitts and secured a number of contracts will be awarded next week.

The outfitts to be purchased will cost over \$1000, and may even necessitate an outlay of \$2000, but the commissioners have been doing some thinking, and the results are shown from the Advertiser's books, and somewhat surprising. Seven months of the excess of the county exclusive of railroad taxes are paid by fruit growers, and with this in view the members of the board feel justified in making almost any expenditure to protect the fruit interests.

The Horticultural Commission will oversee the work of the exterminators, and see that they do their duty, and through that if possible the black scale shall be eradicated from the orchards of the county.

SCHOOL AFFAIRS.

The County Board of Education consisting of County Superintendent Miss Margaret M. Moreau, Prof. W. F. Biles of Colton, E. H. Jolliffe of Ontario, Miss Frances W. Lewis of Redlands and Henry Connor of this city in session for the purpose of revising the courses for the schools of the county.

THE first three days of the week will be devoted to formulating the views of the members of the board, and later all of the teachers of the county will be invited to be present and consult.

Invitations have been sent out to all parts of the county, and on Thursday, Friday and Saturday the school people will be present.

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Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

[RAILROAD RECORD.] ATCHISON EARNINGS.

THE GRANT BROTHERS TO BUILD THE VALLEY ROAD.

They Will Get the Contract for the Grading of Twenty-three Miles—The Eastern People Continue to Come—A Fuel Contrast.

The San Francisco Chronicle of the 13th said: "The contract for grading the roadbed of the Valley road between the corporate limits of the city of Stockton and the Stanislaus River will be awarded to Grant Bros., the contractors who built the Atlantic and Pacific, the Los Angeles Terminal road and other lines. The contract has not been signed, nor even formally awarded to Grant Bros., but the directors have agreed on the matter and will finally make it a award contract today. The contracting firm, acting on the assurance of the directors, has already commenced to ship its stock and apparatus to Stockton. The roadbed will be graded to the river inside of ninety days, if the contractors fulfill their contract. Grant Bros. were not the lowest bidders, but the directors to the most reasonable bidders. The bids ranged from \$12 to 15 cents per cubic yard of earth moved. Chief Engineer Storey says the work cannot be done at the former price."

ATCHISON EARNINGS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—The earnings of the Atchison system proper for the first week of August were \$605,792, an increase of \$25,308 over the same week of last year. The earnings of the Atchison system, all lines, were for the week \$685,051, an increase of \$4633. All the earnings given are approximated gross earnings.

MORE ARRIVALS.

The following-named passengers arrived in Los Angeles from the East Monday afternoon on the Burlington excursion: Mrs. M. Cox, Chicago; Mrs. C. M. Myers, Toledo; Mrs. L. H. Jordan, Mrs. A. E. Jordan, Miss Hazel Jordan, Mrs. M. E. Ames, Lincoln, Neb.; Mrs. W. M. Ripson, Miss G. Ripson, Mrs. J. A. Spear, Geneva, Neb.; Miss Etelbaer, Denver, Colo.; W. F. Connor, Ogden, Utah; W. Z. Lee, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. E. Schlicher, Centerville, S. D.

BY THE SANTA FE.

The arrivals by the Santa Fe excursion yesterday were: Miss May Williams, St. Johns, N. B.; William Goss, Portland, Me.; M. Becker, Foxcroft, Me.; U. M. Bonney and wife, Portland, Me.; E. F. Brown and wife, San Fran., Calif.; Frank Brown, Boston, Mass.; W. S. Hermann and wife, Montreal; P. Merriam, Toronto; Mrs. C. Day, New York; Mrs. A. C. Love, Miss Anna Love, Cleveland, O.; Mrs. A. W. Holbrook, Chicago; W. S. Bacon and family, Kansas City; Otto Knecht, Chicago.

HUNTINGTON RETURNS HOME.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Collis P. Huntington, president of the Southern Pacific Railroad, was a passenger on the steamer Majestic which arrived today. "I have been abroad with Mrs. Huntington simply for a pleasure trip," said he, "and we have had a most delightful time. We were in France and England, and spent our time sight-seeing and enjoying ourselves." Huntington would not discuss any plans regarding the future management of the Southern Pacific.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RECEIVERSHIP.

DENVER (Colo.) Aug. 14.—A special to the News from Albuquerque says that the arguments in the Atlantic and Pacific receivership case were concluded at 10 o'clock tonight, and the judge announced that he would render his decision tomorrow. Agreements for the petitioners were made by Field, Jennings and Noble, and for the defendants by Peck, Kenna and Sterry. The whole ground was gone over inch by inch. It has been the greatest legal battle ever fought in New Mexico.

PERSONALS.

Leigh Clark and family of El Paso, Tex., are among the Nadeau guests. H. A. Morgan, a merchant of Wilcox, Ariz., is staying at the Hollenbeck.

C. Edwards and family of Phoenix, Ariz., are registered at the Hollenbeck.

J. G. Hopkins and wife of Clifton, Ariz., are among the arrivals at the Hollenbeck.

Mr. and Mrs. Howland H. Dawson of St. Louis, Mo., are quartered at the Hollenbeck.

Hon. J. F. Evans of Council Bluffs, Iowa, is in the city, intending to make this his home.

E. H. Knapp of the Perfect Fitting Co., Council Bluffs, leaves today for Boston on a business trip.

W. C. Bluest of Mullin & Bluest returned yesterday from a five weeks' trip to Chicago, New York and other eastern points.

Hon. Charles Curtis, member of Congress from the Topeka district, Kansas, is in the city, accumulating information incidentally as to the harbor question.

Recent arrivals at the Hotel Renaissance include: William Barker, V. E. Carter, John J. Cramer, Fred C. Mont; Rev. C. M. Fisher and family, Philadelphia, Pa.

ANOTHER NEW INDUSTRY.

A factory for the manufacture of Heating and Ventilating Apparatus.

Bennett & Besore, the firm to whom was awarded the contract for supplying the heating and ventilating apparatus for the new school buildings in the city, are just starting in that business in Los Angeles. They have quite a large factory and give employment to a good many people. This will be their headquarters for the Pacific Coast trade, and all the manufacturing will be here, though the firm will have, in addition, a branch house in San Francisco. Mr. Bennett, until recently has been the president of the Bennett & Peck Heating and Ventilating Company of Cincinnati, and has had an experience of twenty-five years in the business. His partner, Mr. Besore, was the western agent for the same company, and has also had a large experience.

Another new industry, one of the largest of them ever heard of, amounts to nearly \$22,000, and it is worthy of note that was given to them after the most thorough and careful investigation by the joint committee from the City Council and Board of Education of all the different plans for warming and ventilating the thirteen new buildings. The system is pronounced the most perfect of any presented, or any that the committee had any knowledge of. Great satisfaction is expected from it.

SOMETHING NEW IN BALLOONS.

An ascension from the ocean and parachute into the ocean. That is what Richard Wilson is going to do next Sunday at Santa Monica at 11:30 a.m. We will run our usual service of trains. Time-table in paper. Southern Pacific's Sunday round trip, 50 cents.

FOR PERFECTION IN STYLE AND WORKMANSHIP SEE KORN & KANTROWITZ Tailors and Dressers, 125 W. SECOND STREET.

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